

THE TIMES
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Tomorrow

Taking the strain
Why some stress
in your life
can be good
for you

Left and right
How allied is
the Liberal-SDP
Alliance?

Suffering in Sudan
The wasteland
that will be
home for
60,000 refugees

Brussels bid
David Miller previews
Liverpool's
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Challenge

Portfolio

Today's Times Portfolio prize is £4,000 because there was no competition yesterday. Bank holiday. Portfolio list, page 18; how to play, Information Service, back page.

Warning on high home loan rates

Home loan rates are too high and people may start to seek subsidized tenancies instead of ownership, according to the Halifax Building Society's chief general manager. "The whole concept of home ownership could well be imperilled", he said. **Page 3**

Greek challenge

Greece's right-wing New Democracy party vowed to challenge the legality of the election of President Sartzetakis if it wins next Sunday's poll. **Page 6**

VAT protest

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors wants VAT removed from repairs to listed buildings. It believes the tax will lead to buildings becoming dilapidated. **Page 4**

ISRAELI WAR IN LEBANON

As Israel's forces prepare for their final pull-out from Lebanon, The Times analyses the invasion that shattered a million illusions. **Page 4**

Workers' rights

A "bill of rights" at work, involving employee participation in policy and recognizing performance's influence on wages, is being planned by the Shadow Cabinet. **Page 2**

Asylum blues

As a haven for the world's political refugees Switzerland is second to none. But the Swiss now have 20,000 reasons for regretting it. **Page 5**

ENIGMA

The last chance to crack the Enigma code and win two British Airways return flights to Singapore with £1,000 to spend. Plus 25 valuable runner-up prizes from British Telecom. See Computer Horizons, page 23.

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Thatcher to press on with £10 bn tax cuts

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Government is determined to go ahead with plans for tax cuts of nearly £10 billion over the next three years, despite unbudgeted increases in public spending because of higher inflation, and the prospect of below-target oil revenues.

Privatization and other asset sales are being pushed to ensure that room is left for tax cuts, postponed in this year's Budget because of the January sterling crisis. Plans are for £3.5 billion of tax cuts in the Budget next March, and £3 billion in each of the following years.

The target for 1985-86 is for special sales of assets totalling £2.5 billion, falling to £2 billion a year for the next three years.

The Government will this year raise £1.2 billion from the second payment on British Telecom shares, £550 million from its 48.4 per cent stake in British Aerospace, sold earlier this month, and between £500 million and £600 million from its remaining 48.4 per cent stake in Britoil. British Airways, assuming the legal difficulties of the Laker suit can be resolved, should raise more than £1 billion, and other, smaller sales will improve the total to about £3.5 billion, £1 billion above target.

The £8 billion privatization of British Gas, probably raising £2 billion a year over four years, is set to begin next year. The Government will also receive £1.2 billion for the final British Telecom payment, between £350 million and £400 million for the Royal Ordnance Factory, and £250 million for the National Bus Company. **Reagan tax reforms, page 19**

Receipts from privatization may be double the £2 billion target.

The public spending round, in its early stages, has begun with departments submitting initial bids to the Treasury. The main focus has been on the effect of higher inflation on the upgrading of social security benefits.

Inflation in May is expected to be slightly above 7 per cent, compared with the 4.75 per cent forecast when public spending plans were published in January. Some of this year's public spending was taken on board at the time of the Budget, when the Treasury said that it expected the rate to reach 6 per cent, and added £2 billion to the spending reserve.

However, full provision was not made for the surge in inflation to 6.9 per cent last month and an expected peak of 7.5 per cent in July, and this will add between £280 million and £300 million to next year's social security costs compared with the original plans.

Big public sector pay awards, with pressure for increased spending on defence, local government and the nationalized industries, will be at the centre of this year's public spending round, which the Treasury acknowledges will be a tough one.

An additional complication this year could be the expected Cabinet reshuffle in the autumn. Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, and responsible for fighting the Treasury's battles with the spending departments, has been widely tipped for replacement.

Bay of Bengal death toll may be 15,000

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

Five naval patrol boats from the Bangladesh Navy converged on the cyclone-stricken islands of Urirchar and Sandwip yesterday picking up survivors of a disaster which may already have cost 3,000 lives. Another 12,000 people are missing, and must be presumed drowned.

Estimates of the number of dead vary widely, from the 1,329 official body count to an estimate by the Press Trust of India which suggests that as many as 40,000 people may have lost their lives.

The most accurate estimate, however, compiled from telephone calls to the affected areas' district headquarters, seems to be that 3,000 have died and that 12,000 are still missing in the worst disaster in the Bay of Bengal for 15 years.

One patrol boat, the Talles, was carrying naval divers to go deep into the mangrove swamps around the islands of the Ganges delta for survivors. Already the Navy says it has saved 1,000 lives there.

An observer who flew over the islands described bodies trapped in mangrove roots, mainly women and children who had not the strength to climb into tree branches and cling on against the weather.

The seven major islands and up to 100 small islands affected are really little more than aggregated sandbanks in the mouth of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. They rise only a foot or two above the level of the waters.

Urirchar, six miles north of Sandwip, is not even properly recognized as an island. It is under water part of the year, and shows only at low tide. But the rest of the year enough grass grows there to attract people

from the overcrowded mainland to graze their cattle. They live in temporary huts of mud and thatch.

A rescue helicopter reported the island swept clean of people, buildings and cattle, but it is not clear whether the more than 10,000 on it left before the cyclone or were lost at sea.

There was opportunity for many to reach safety, since forecasters noticed a deep depression forming in the north Bay of Bengal as early as Thursday. By the time the cyclone formed it was 300 miles from Chittagong and moving towards the coast at 12 miles an hour.

There were radio warnings every half hour, and police stations sent alarms to local districts.

Many areas at the delta mouth are primitive and newly settled and do not have police stations (there is not one on Urirchar, for example), and several thousand fishermen were at sea. But many people sought asylum at specially designated cyclone shelters, often the area's only permanent buildings.

Though the authorities were rather slow to react to the disaster - after the cyclone struck it was 36 hours before the true scale of the damage was realized - the administration of President H. M. Ershad is priding itself on the efficiency of its relief efforts.

President Ershad has established a cyclone relief fund and has contributed ten million taka (about £20,000) from his emergency fund. But the public response has not so far been dramatic. In Dhaka yesterday the total donations came only to 10,205 taka.

Agca says he is Christ in outburst at Pope plot trial

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Hopes of proving a Bulgarian connection in the 1981 attempt to kill the Pope suffered a setback yesterday when Mehmet Ali Agca, the main prosecution witness, announced in court that he was Jesus Christ and that the end of the world was imminent.

Agca, a Turk, who shot and seriously wounded the Pope on May 13, 1981, in St Peter's Square, was speaking on the opening day of the trial of the alleged conspirators, five Turks and three Bulgarians.

Agca, who is serving a life sentence, is one of the accused, but faces minor charges. Of the Bulgarians, only Mr Sergei Antonov, an airline official, was

in court. Two other Turks were also present.

The seven on trial with Agca stand accused as a result of allegations he brought against them. He implied that the Soviet Union was behind the attempt on the Pope's life.

His behaviour in court and his general credibility is therefore crucial in judging the reliability of his testimony.

Throughout the morning Agca looked strained and on two occasions tried to interrupt proceedings to speak. He was overruled by the judge.

Then he took advantage of a pause to deliver his statement to the several hundred journalists in the court. He followed his assertion that he was Christ by raising his arms like a preacher and adding: "This is



The TriStar after overshooting the runway at Leeds-Bradford airport at Yeaman, West Yorkshire, yesterday

Motorists stranded by holiday downpour

By A Staff Reporter

The Bank holiday weekend ended yesterday as it had started, in a welter of heavy rain, subdued traffic chaos and accidents.

Thousands of travellers started home well before lunch, and motorist organizations were besieged with calls for help as cars succumbed to the downpour and had to be towed away.

Resorts in parts of Wales, the West Country and Yorkshire reported heavy traffic through the afternoon, however, as some drivers apparently took lunchtime decisions "to make the best of the holiday despite the weather".

The London Weather Centre said most places had suffered fairly heavy rain, except parts of north east Scotland, where sunshine took temperatures above 20 degrees C. Last year's Whitsun holiday, a spokesman recalled, had been even colder and wetter. Today would become mostly dry in the south, with some showers to the north and "a much fresher feel all round" as the depression to the south west moved away.

Two policemen were injured and 12 people arrested yesterday in clashes between police and a motorcycle gang in the Shropshire town of Bridgnorth.

West Mercia police spokesman said reinforcements had to be drafted in from surrounding areas.

At Looe, Cornwall, a helicopter rescue team from RNAS Culdrose was diverted from a demonstration routine to the real thing when a Buckinghamshire family was trapped nearby by the tide walking from Looe to Polperro. Mr Michael Mordred, aged 45, of Finesham Common, and his sons Clinton, aged 12, and Daniel, aged nine, were winched to safety.

Police in Skegness reported about 80 arrests of young people for public order offences. Great Yarmouth's seafront scooter rally was the quietest for years, according to police, who arrested about 50 people.

Red Cross take only 14 from camp

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Red Cross teams yesterday evacuated 14 wounded Palestinians, including a pregnant woman, from the Bouj el-Barajneh refugee camp in south Beirut, but had to abandon plans to bring out scores more when a ceasefire collapsed in a hail of gunfire.

It was the second time in two days that the International Committee of the Red Cross had tried to get ambulances into the sprawling camp to rescue an estimated 250 Palestinians lying wounded in basements, mosques and hospitals.

Palestinians claim many of their wounded have been slaughtered by Shia Amal militiamen and soldiers of the Lebanese Army's predominantly Shia 6th Brigade in bitter fighting in the camps.

But there has been no independent confirmation. No journalists or relief workers have been able to enter the camps to locate any bodies. So far some 369 people have died in the fighting, with nearly 1,700 wounded, according to police and hospitals.

Fighting yesterday continued around the Palestinian's last stronghold in Sabra. But most of Sabra and Chatila are clearly now in Shia hands.

Under a shaky ceasefire arranged by Mr Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Druze militia, the Red Cross ambulances drove into the shell-ravaged camp escorted by heavily armed Druze militiamen who have stayed neutral. Only six of the 17 ambulances, flying big Red Cross flags, got in. The Red Cross teams hastily evacuated as many people as they could, packing them into the ambulances.

They drove out 30 minutes later as the ceasefire collapsed, with bullets whizzing over their heads. Half a dozen wounded men were in one ambulance, their eyes glazed in pain. Beside them was a woman, her head and chest swathed in blood-stained bandages.

Miss Sophie Martin, the chief proxy local militias after its final withdrawal from Lebanon, expected in the next few days.

Israeli military sources said the incidents occurred when troops surprised two armed guerrilla bands attempting to infiltrate southwards. UN soldiers evacuated two of the wounded guerrillas for treatment, they added.

Israeli kill 13 guerrillas

Jerusalem - Israeli troops have killed 13 alleged terrorists and injured a number of others in two separate incidents in Israel and Lebanon (Christopher Walker writes).

Both incidents took place on Sunday night inside the so-called "security zone" over which Israel intends to maintain indefinite control through

whole court moved to Bulgaria. This will probably happen later in the proceedings.

Mr Antonov, who was arrested two years ago, does not have diplomatic immunity. He has constantly denied ever having known Agca and one of the points made by his counsel is that if he had been involved in such a conspiracy the Bulgarians would hardly have left him to be arrested. The court, however, rejected the plea that the Bulgarian diplomats be removed from the list of accused.

Mr Antonov's sister, mother and 14-year-old daughter were in court, as was a group of Bulgarian observers. The girl said to journalists through an interpreter: "I am sure my father has done nothing wrong."

King thanks young hero of Spanish ship blast

From Rodney Cowton, La Linea

As firemen continued yesterday to play hoses on the hulks of two oil tankers wrecked by explosions on Sunday in Algeciras Bay, and divers searched for bodies, King Juan Carlos personally thanked a student who had rowed out into the burning seas to rescue eight men.

Yesterday morning, the number of casualties was officially put at 16 dead, 16 missing and 37 slightly injured. It is extremely unlikely, however, that any of the missing have survived, and during yesterday at least one additional body was brought ashore.

It is thought there may still be about 10 bodies in the wreckage of the ships. In Algeciras a requiem mass was conducted by the Bishop of Cadiz.

One of the principal heroes of the rescue on Sunday was Francisco Javier Beza Gonzalez of Puente Mayorga, aged 18, a student at a technical college. His mother said he had been on the beach with friends and after the explosion had heard men calling for help amid the oil which was ablaze on the surface of the sea.

He had taken a rowing boat out and rescued eight men, the three most exhausted were dragged into the bottom of the boat and five others were towed behind by rope.

He was personally commended for his bravery by King Juan Carlos and Señor Alfonso. **Continued on back page, col 1**

TriStar drama with 416 on board

By Tony Samstag

More than 400 passengers and crew were forced to leave a TriStar jet by emergency slides yesterday after the aircraft ran off the end of the runway at Leeds Bradford airport.

Members of the Lincoln City football team recovering from the trauma of the Bradford fire 15 days ago were among the 416 people on board, as was Mr Tony Delahanty, the local radio commentator whose dramatic account of the disaster was heard by millions.

British Airways flight KT101 from Palma appeared to land normally but could not stop in time to stay on runway 14, which was extended only last year to the 2,250 metre length required for use by large aircraft such as the TriStar and 747.

The nosewheel had sunk into a muddy depression, tilting the aircraft at a 15 degree angle with its tail in the air.

Mr Steve Thompson, a Lincoln City player, was visibly shaken as he spoke in the airport lounge after the incident. "I really can't believe this has happened," he said. "Two weeks ago I saw people staggering round with flames on their backs. Now everyone has survived a plane disaster."

Mr Viv Busby, assistant manager of York City, whose players were returning with the Lincoln City players after an end-of-season break in Mallorca, said: "None of us knew what was happening. Everything seemed calm until the last moments when the front of the plane went down."

"There was suddenly panic and passengers were screaming. We were all terrified because nobody knew what had happened. It must have been a miracle that the plane landed in a safe enough position to open the chutes for us to get out."

Eight passengers were treated for slight bruising and shock at Leeds General Infirmary and were later released. Emergency services were alerted but were not needed. An accident investigation was continuing last night.

Mr David Hunt, of Bradford, who witnessed the accident, said he had thought the aircraft would crash. "I heard the engines screaming and I thought that was it. It ran off the runway and stopped just before the fencing round a reservoir."

The landing speed of a fully-loaded TriStar is normally about 140mph, and it requires a distance of 5,000-6,000ft to stop, well within the newly-extended length of runway 14.

Minor cuts, bruises and shock are often sustained when passengers leave an aircraft by exit chutes. There was speculation yesterday that the TriStar might have skidded on the wet runway, or that its brakes might have locked.

Pick up the good news in portable computers on page 21

Labour 'bill of rights' to give workers more say in company policies

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The Shadow Cabinet is planning a radical new concept of "industrial citizenship" which could involve sweeping new rights for workers but would entail potentially onerous responsibilities.

Labour leaders want employees to participate in the policy decisions of companies, and also be prepared to acknowledge the influence of commercial performance on collective bargaining and therefore on wage demands.

The final paper on the subject, which will undoubtedly encounter strong opposition from "Old Testament" socialists, will be presented to the party conference in the autumn and is at a delicate stage of discussion in the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee.

'Bill of rights'

Mr John Prescott shadow employment spokesman, and his colleagues are attempting to work out a "bill of rights" in the workplace, parallel to those enjoyed by a private citizen.

The debate now centres on how this can be achieved and what implications it has for the jealousy-guarded philosophy of free collective bargaining which has been unreservedly from the trade union point of view, by notions of company viability.

Economic planning should also be evolved with greater input from local authorities and regional development organizations to counter the influence of planners in London, Labour leaders argue.

Both the concept of the "industrial citizen" and the increased seriousness with which local bodies are treated form the main strands of a changed idea, of industrial democracy.

In an article in *Industrial Society* published today Mr Prescott says that Labour sees the extension of industrial democracy as one of its most important priorities. "It is a central part of our economic strategy, not an appendix to it."

Both unions and management have to be involved in planning recovery, modernizing industry and building and sustaining new ones, Mr Prescott says.

He accuses Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, and his ministerial colleagues of playing a "disgraceful role" in opposing EEC proposals for greater worker involvement and the Commission's proposals for a reduced working week.

"Tom King applauds the growth of share ownership schemes as being just one example of how this Govern-

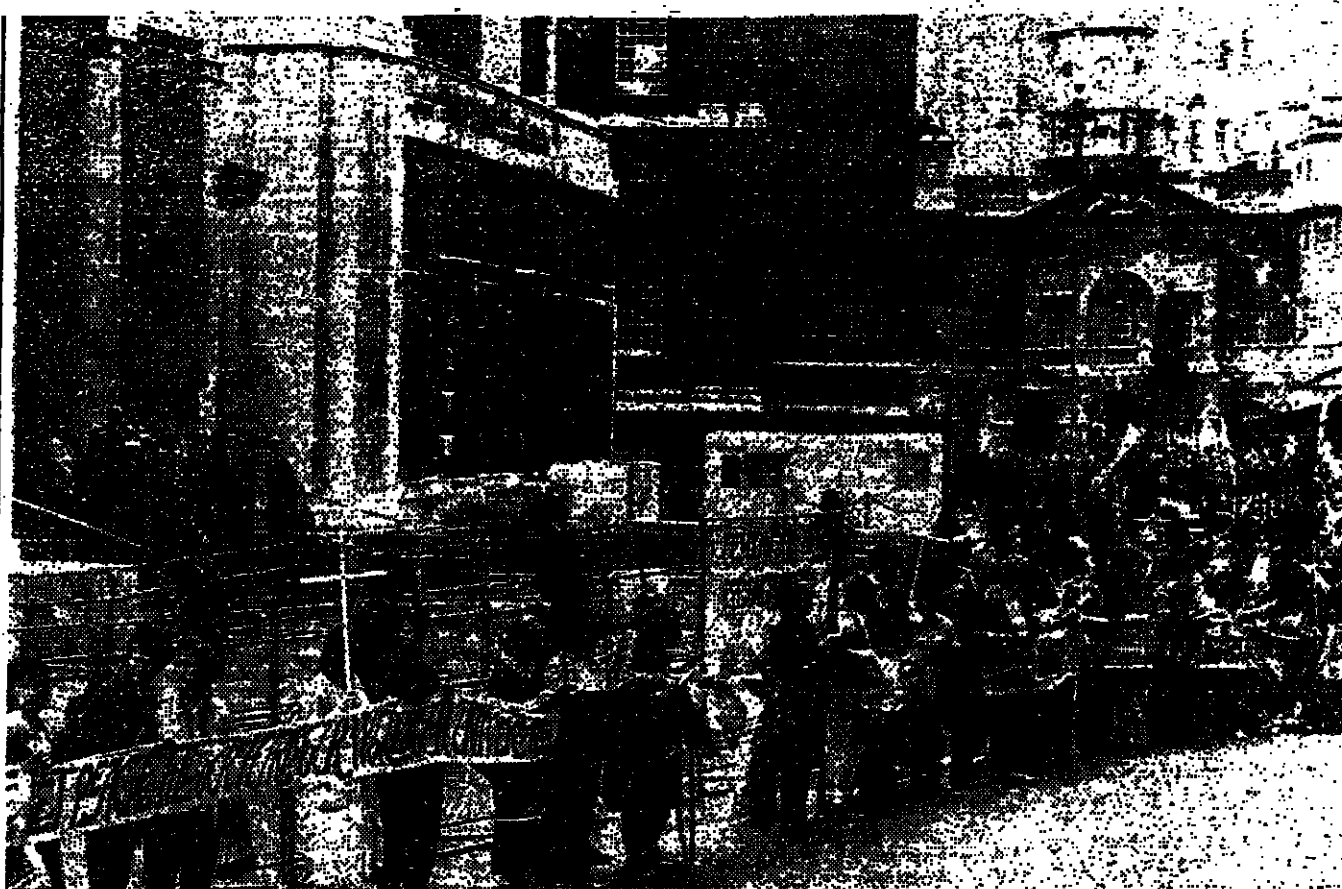
ment has extended workers' rights. The reality is that the possession of shares in a company gives workers little influence over company decisions. Strengthening collective bargaining is far more important."

Mr Prescott also criticizes the Government's consultative paper on wages councils, a point echoed today in a submission to Mr King from Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC.

Urgent meeting

Mr Willis has asked for an urgent meeting with Mr King to discuss the Government document which argues for the abolition, or a reduction in the scope of the councils. The organizations operate in areas where there has traditionally been low pay and now cover 2.75 million workers. The submission says that neither the abolition nor the "neutering" of the councils will solve unemployment.

Mr Willis also expresses concern that the Government intends to denounce the International Labour Organization's Convention Number 26 which provides for minimum-wage-fixing machinery. He says this would do further damage to the reputation of Britain in the ILO and other international bodies.



Ministry wrapped: Nuclear protesters encircling the Ministry of Defence with a peace ribbon. Photograph: Warren Harrison

CND protest vigil outside ministry

Hundreds of Christian CND supporters encircled the Ministry of Defence headquarters in London with a peace ribbon yesterday during a Pentecost protest against nuclear weapons.

Men, women and children with placards surrounded the building for an hour, observing a five-minute silence and singing hymns and prayers.

A delegation of seven presented blessed bread to a ministry official.

They delivered a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, urging the Government to act "positively and decisively" to stop the nuclear arms race.

Canon Edward Charles, canon emeritus of St Albans Cathedral, said: "It is a symbolic protest."

"Mr Heseltine has said he would

welcome dialogue and we are offering dialogue."

Thirty six women who invaded the Greenham Common airbase yesterday were imprisoned for seven days. They were convicted of breaching Ministry of Defence by-laws and refused to pay fines. A further 22 either paid their fines or had their cases adjourned. Another 41 are expected to appear today.

Job campaigners in attack on policies

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Employment Institute and Charter for Jobs, the sister organizations launched last month with the aim of reducing unemployment, will this week publish a critical appraisal of the Government's policies. The Charter for Jobs has also replied to the thousands of people who responded to the initial launch publicity, inviting them to take part in local groups, the first of which will soon begin to operate.

The critique, to be published tomorrow by the Employment Institute, the research arm of the campaign, is by Professor Rudiger Dornbusch, an economist of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Entitled *Sound Currency and Full Employment*, the paper is expected to conclude that, within the constraints of responsible fiscal and monetary policies, the Government could have done more to prevent

unemployment from rising. It will also argue that much more could be done to reduce the number of jobless.

Professor Dornbusch will be giving a public lecture based on his paper at King's College London tomorrow afternoon.

The response to the creation of the Charter for Jobs, revealed in *The Times* on April 18, has been "enormous", Mr Jon Shields, the director, said.

Mr Shields, a former Treasury official, has written to supporters encouraging them to sign the charter and take part in local groups.

The May unemployment figures, to be published on Friday, are expected to show a fall of about 20,000 in the "headline" total, including school-leavers. However, the adjusted total, the best guide to trend, is expected to rise, although by less than April's 29,200 increase.

Pit deputies' leaders face pressure for strike vote

By Our Labour Reporter

Leaders of 16,000 pit deputies will come under increasing pressure this week to hold a strike ballot as management continues to take a tough line over the union's overtime ban.

In the absence of a new initiative from the executive of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shot-firers will decide whether to ballot its members when it meets next Monday.

But it was thought unlikely that a special delegate conference would be called and that instead any decision on strike action would be taken by their annual conference which starts on June 22.

In spite of the board's hard line stance detected in a document sent to colliery managers on May 9, Nacods leaders will think twice before backing a strike ballot.

The current overtime ban received 60-40 backing, compared with a two-thirds majority required for a strike and the 82.5 per cent support for a stoppage last September on colliery closures, the issue at the centre of the present dispute.

Yesterday Mr Ken Sampey, president of the union, said: "This industry needs an all-out strike like it needs a hole in the head."

The board is insisting that the union suspend its action before it will agree to talks on the modified colliery review procedure which averted last autumn's strike. Mr Michael Eaton, director of personnel, said it was "a great shame" that the deputies had refused to suspend the overtime ban, which had yet to have any great effect since it began on May 17.

Fear that curbs may fuel revolt

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Conservative members of Labour-controlled councils in the rates rebellion believe that legal curbs against the campaign of defiance have failed to destroy it. They fear that belated legal threats addressed to councillors of all parties may give the rebellion new life.

Mr Tony Kerpel and Mr Tony Eckersley, leaders respectively of minority Conservative groups in Camden and Southwark, believe that legal threats have come too late to bring the revolt by Labour councils to a quick end.

They believe that the threats issued in writing to all councillors by Mr Brian Skinner, auditor for the metropolitan district, put pressure on them to support Labour motions which are legal but inflationary.

"I just cannot face voting for a 34 per cent expenditure increase for Southwark," Mr Eckersley said. His council is one of five rate-capped London boroughs which have delayed fixing rates in the hope of winning spending concessions from ministers.

Mr Skinner has told all members of all the five councils in writing that they must fix rates soon or face penalties

Rate capping

Fear that curbs may fuel revolt

Labour members in Southwark had proposed a legal rate with a 34 per cent spending rise in a motion which included "several paragraphs of grotesque political invective against the Government".

He feared that if he continued to abstain on such motions he might be deemed by Mr Skinner to have caused the council to fail in its duty to fix a legal rate.

Diary of the rates rebellion

March: Twenty Labour councils say they cannot fix rates until the Government drops spending curbs; ministers refuse to bargain.

Furious wrangle in London Labour left after GLC joins first council which defies rate-capping. April: Manchester surrenders after split in Labour majority. Eleven councils still defiant; leaders forecast imminent Government talks. Lewisham and Haringey leaders resign in Labour splits over tactics. Lewisham Tories fix rates while Labour members quarrel outside; demonstrators disrupt Southwark meeting. May: Eight councils still defiant and forecasting Government

Four die as car plunges into river

Paul O'Donnell, aged 28, his wife, Stobhan, aged 25, from Strabane, Paul's brother Daniel O'Donnell, aged 35, from Fion Mills and Owen McColegan, in his 20s from Plumbridge, all in Co Tyrone, drowned yesterday when their car plunged into the swollen river Finn in Co Donegal near the Republic.

Leo Quinn, aged 15, escaped, when he scrambled through the broken window of the car as it sank.

Inquiry promised as last Lear Fan workers go

By A Staff Reporter, Belfast

The twenty-two remaining Lear Fan workers in Northern Ireland were laid off yesterday as the chairman of the Commons select Committee on public accounts promised a full investigation into the collapse of the project.

An estimated £57 million of taxpayers' money has been lost in the failure of the venture and the Government's priority will be an attempt to recoup at least some of the cash given in the form of grants, loans and guarantees.

It is also under pressure from trade unions to "protect any rights it has on the patent, design and technology involved in developing the revolutionary carbon fibre executive jet. There are fears that the knowledge and research gained in the project could be bought by rival manufacturers.

The remaining workers at the

Campbell admits 'no sabotage evidence'

By Robin Young

Miss Gina Campbell and her co-driver, Mr Mike Standing, were home in Surrey yesterday after their spectacular powerboat crash off Fowey in Cornwall on Saturday, both still convinced that their boat, Agia Bluebird IV, had been tampered with, but confident that the UK Offshore Boating Association will in future arrange for competitors to subscribe to security patrols.

Miss Campbell admits she has no evidence of sabotage, and says that it may have been a case of a drunken prank.

Agia Bluebird almost overturned when the gearbox and a propeller sheared off at 60 mph. Miss Campbell is convinced that it happened because three bolts on the gearbox housing had been loosened in the 24 hours before the delayed start of the race.

"The chances that we hit something that could do that sort of damage must be a million to one," she said.

The crew of another boat drew at the start of the race because they found a nut from the steering mechanism had fallen into the bottom of the engine.

A third boat finished second in its class, but Miss Campbell said: "When they checked after the race they found that the nuts securing it were only finger-tight."

A spokesman for the race organizers said: "The gearbox and propeller are now deep on the ocean bed, so it will be difficult ever to be certain what happened. It would have been possible for anybody to find an opportunity to tamper with the bolts, but mechanical failures are not uncommon."



Miss Campbell inspecting her damaged boat yesterday

Tories get biggest share of £1.3m given by firms

By Ian Griffiths

Britain's biggest companies gave more than £1.3 million for political purposes last year, with more than two-thirds going to the Conservative Party.

An analysis of the accounts of the constituent companies of the *Financial Times* Stock Exchange 100 share index, published in *Accountancy* magazine, shows that the donations to the Conservative Party came from just 31 companies. Not one of the companies made a contribution to the Labour Party.

The SDP/Liberal Alliance

Edward III coin hoard may fetch £50,000

By A Staff Reporter

Ninety five medieval gold coins are to be sold individually at auction today at Christie's, where they are expected to fetch about £50,000, or an average of £526 a coin.

Mr Simon Drake, of Paimham, Dorset, found the "Pulham hoard", as it is known, after discovering a single coin on his farm, which he identified in a book as an Edward III gold noble. He used metal detectors to uncover the rest.

A coroner's inquest last June declared the coins, 96 nobles, two half and two quarter nobles, treasure trove. After being examined by the British Museum they were returned to Mr Drake, who has kept five as souvenirs.

Army inquiry on tank crash

The Army and police were yesterday investigating the crash of a Scorpion light tank as it returned to its base at Sennybridge, near Beacons, Powys, on Sunday afternoon. Lance-Corporal Rodney Stiff, serving with The Life Guards, suffered severe head injuries when the tank somersaulted before coming to rest on its tracks on a downhill section of the Llanovery to Llanwrda road.

Ban on 'Tokyo Rose' pub name

Mr Neil Tibbatts' dream of calling his new £500,000 Oriental-style public house, "Tokyo Rose", has been stopped by Birmingham's licensing justices, who fear that using the name of the Japanese wartime propaganda broadcaster might upset Oriental businessmen planning to invest in Britain.

Mr Tibbatts, aged 36, who runs an interior design company, said: "Now I've got only a few days to decide on a new name."

Tamil influx continues

At least 400 Tamil refugees arrived in Britain from trouble-torn Sri Lanka over the Bank holiday weekend, increasing the tremendous strain for the immigration service.

Thirteen hundred Tamils have fled to Britain since the renewal of sectarian violence earlier this month. Many are being allowed in on a temporary basis.

BL job losses are postponed

Compulsory redundancies at the BL truck factory at Bathgate, West Lothian, due in July, have been postponed to later this year.

The truck-building programme has been extended and workers have been taking voluntary redundancy.

Skippers fined

Fines totalling more than £18,000 were imposed last night at Stornoway Sheriff Court on two Spanish skippers who pleaded guilty to illegally fishing off Barra Head in the Outer Hebrides on May 21. They were given 48 hours to pay, with the alternative of 12 months' imprisonment.

Swift departure

A needle-tailed swift, not seen in England since 1879, stayed two hours at the Fairburn Ings nature reserve near Leeds yesterday but had flown by the time hundreds of birdwatchers hurried to the site.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$25, Belgium 110, Canada 100, France 100, Germany 100, Hong Kong 100, India 100, Japan 100, New Zealand 100, Norway 100, Sweden 100, Switzerland 100, Taiwan 100, Thailand 100, USA 100, West Germany 100.

OLD ROLEX, CARTIER & PATEK PHILIPPE BOUGHT
CHIMING WATCHES & ALL MOONPHASE WATCHES
£2,000 - £4,000 GOLD ROLEX MOONPHASE
£1,000 - £2,000 GOLD ROLEX PRINCES
£200 - £400 GOLD ROLEX OYSTERS
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Building society fears high home loan rates will price out buyers

By Christopher Warmán, Property Correspondent

A warning that the future of home ownership in Britain could be in jeopardy because of continuing high mortgage rates has been given by Mr John Spalding, chief general manager of Britain's largest building society, the Halifax.

He said that the present levels of home loan rates were too high and were pressing borrowers too harshly. "If they remain high over a protracted period there is a danger that the forward surge of home ownership with all its virtues of stability, and giving people a stake in the country, could be put in jeopardy," he said.

Mr Spalding regards home loan rates as a particular burden on young families where the wife stayed at home to look after the children, and he said that if rates stayed high for long, or moved towards the 18 per cent level seen in the US not long ago, "people may begin to look for another way of getting a roof over their head".

He added: "People may seek some form of subsidised tenancy, if home ownership becomes unattractive economically. It is not available on a large scale at present, but political pressure may move in that direction."

Mr Spalding said there had been a steady growth in home

ownership over decades from about 10 per cent in 1925 to 63 per cent now, but he added that if rates persisted at the present high levels, "the whole concept of home ownership could well be imperilled".

Part of the reason for high mortgage rates was that savers were moving from one society to another bidding up interest rates. "We have a duty to our savers to be competitive, to offer them the best service and highest returns. But we also have a duty to our borrowers who are, to a large extent, locked in," he said.

He was not optimistic about the immediate prospects for mortgage rates. With the Bank of England adopting a cautious attitude to lowering rates, it did not seem possible to reduce mortgage rates until the autumn.

Mr Spalding suggested ways to improve the attractions of home ownership. Building societies must make themselves more efficient, and the conveyancing system needed reform so that home buyers would benefit from a quicker and less expensive system. Building societies, if given new powers, could help to tackle the question of chains of home buyers by offering attractive bridging finance.

Small firms' scheme to cut bankruptcies

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Lord Young, Minister without Portfolio and Mrs Thatcher's minister for jobs, will be presented today with a 10-point plan of action aimed at stemming the growing tide of bankruptcies and liquidations among Britain's small family-owned businesses.

The Association of Independent Businesses, which claims to represent up to 30,000 small companies, said: "The potential of the smaller firms' sector for job creation, enterprise and innovation will not be fully realized unless the Government acts now."

Lord Young will be presented with the plan of action, the association's Independent Business Challenge, when he attends the group's annual lunch in London. He and other ministers are bound to emphasize their belief that this Government has introduced more measures to

help small companies than any other administration.

Leading the list of proposed measures is a "radical reappraisal" of the way profits are assessed for tax, and the introduction of a system "which does not drain profits from the firm that needs the extra liquidity to finance expansion".

The association also complains about small firms acting as "unpaid tax collectors", and calls on government departments for more help and advice.

Equity participation in independent businesses by close relatives and employees should be made easier.

The latest figures show that in April there were 313 business failures in the UK small firms sector, a rise of 12 per cent on the previous April. In the first four months the total was 1,374, an increase of 5.4 per cent.

Skinheads in holiday riot fined

Thirteen skinheads were fined a total of £3,800 yesterday after a Bank holiday riot at Bournemouth.

They were among 140 skinheads from London and the South-east who visited Bournemouth for a concert at the town's Pembroke Arms public house on Saturday night.

Insp Edwin Miller, for the prosecution, told Bournemouth magistrates that more than 100 skinheads besieged the Bramble Arms near by after one of them had been cut on the chin by a youth they believed was in that public house.

A total of 31 people appeared before the court yesterday. Fourteen were dealt with. One was bound over for conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace and the rest fined. Eight others, who admitted offences, were given bail until June 24, and nine others who denied offences had dates set for trial in July and August.

Traders say EEC firms copy goods

By Robin Young

An EEC draft regulation to control imports of counterfeit goods from Third World countries must apply to member states as well to be effective according to the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

In submissions to the European Commission and the Department of Trade and Industry the chamber says that counterfeiters are increasingly being produced within the Community. To minimize the effects of counterfeiting, the chamber says, the regulation should apply to goods from Community as well as to imports.

The chamber is also critical of the EEC's definition of counterfeit, which is geared towards trade mark infringement. The regulation should be amended, it suggests, so that it can be used against all attempts to pass goods off with fraudulent intent.



Fit send-off for longest relay race

The Chantaine School of Dance performing yesterday at the London Health Fair in Hyde Park.

The fair marked the start of the Great British Fun Run, the centrepiece of a campaign to get Britain fit organized by the Health Education Council.

The run is thought to be the world's longest relay race, covering 2,200 miles. Five hundred runners in 20 teams, from world record holders to recreational joggers.

Sebastian Coe, the Olympic athlete, led the first group of 50 runners on a lap of honour around the park.

He said before the race: "I don't think it would be wise for me to take part in something like this right in the middle of my athletics training, but perhaps when I retire from athletics I might have a go."

Photograph: Bill Warhurst.

BMA wants new laws on tobacco

The British Medical Association said yesterday that tobacco and alcohol killed many more people than drugs, and called for international regulations to control all three addictions.

In evidence to the House of Lords European Communities committee, the BMA said: "We accept that drugs abuse is a problem which is given a huge amount of media attention."

"Nevertheless, at the moment the number of people involved are a fraction of those affected by the two other major addictions, smoking and alcohol abuse."

The BMA said that control had been achieved in the area of communicable diseases because effective international regulations had been established.

"Substances which cause health problems such as tobacco, alcohol and drugs, can in some ways be regarded in the same manner as a communicable disease."

"Tobacco is a good example in that the multi-national manufacturers cross borders and promote products causing major mortality and illness. An effective co-ordinating organization is needed to counteract this influence."

It added that present cigarette warnings were not effective, and said warnings should come from the manufacturers themselves.

Mr Barry Desmond, health minister in the Irish Republic, wants publicans and shopkeepers to stop selling cider to young people. He said in a statement yesterday that cider drinking was putting their lives at risk and leading them into crime.

Heads to debate leaving at 14

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A controversial proposal to reduce the statutory school-leaving age to 14 so that less academically able youngsters can go straight to job training is being aired by head teachers.

The issue will be debated this week at the annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers at Scarborough and stands a chance of being passed because it is proposed by the association's national council.

The thinking behind the motion, to be moved by Mr John Swallow, former president of the NAHT, is that the 40 per cent of young people who leave school at present without examination passes should be allowed to move on earlier to some kind of apprenticeship or job training. This is what happens in West Germany and it is known that Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, looks upon the German system with some favour.

The biggest teaching union, the National Union of Teachers, is, however, totally opposed.

The motion before the head teachers this week calls on the Government either to lower the school leaving age to 14 or raise it to 18. Either way, the idea is to develop a new deal for the less academically able child.

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the association, said that the proposal was about making improvements for less

academically able children, not about ending their education totally at 14. Because of the age at which children were now maturing there was little point in their staying on until the current statutory leaving age of 16 to take a diluted academic curriculum in which they had little interest.

"For the non-academic child there is a need for a thorough rethink. If it means leaving school at 14

'Indoctrination' criticized

Legislation should be introduced to combat indoctrination in Britain's schools, a report published today states.

The authors say: "We are firmly convinced that indoctrination is widespread in our schools and institutions of higher education, and that there are committed activists with the power and determination to spread it further."

The report has been written by Professor Roger Scruton, reader in philosophy at Birkbeck College, London; Angela Ellis-Jones, a political researcher; and Dr Dennis O'Keefe, senior lecturer in the sociology of education at North London Polytechnic.

Education and Indoctrination (Education Research Centre, £3.95).

Mothers in fight for family life

A national campaign to protect the family from interference from officialdom has been launched by two mothers.

Mrs Victoria Gillick, of Wisbech, who won the legal decision upholding the right of parents to be consulted on sex and the under-age child, and Mrs Valerie Riches, of Milton Keynes, national secretary of Family and Youth Concern.

Their action comes after the disclosure last week of secret wardship proceedings which took a pregnant girl aged 15 out of the control of her mother so she could have an abortion and then be put on the pill.

"That came as a terrible shock to many people who thought the family was still the centre of life in our society and that to bring up one's children in the way one believes morally correct was not just the duty of every parent but his or her right," Mrs Gillick said.

New police units to fight drug abuse urged

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Nine new regional drug units and extra officers and better training for junior CID ranks, are among proposals for combating drug abuse in Britain put forward by a working party of chief constables and senior detectives.

The working party, formed by the Association of Chief Police Officers, is due to report to Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, in the next few weeks. The proposals are also to be discussed within the association.

Yesterday Mr Barry Price, Chief Constable of Cumbria and secretary of the association's crime committee, said that the working party's approach was based on efforts to curb drug production abroad, better law enforcement at home, and education in schools against drug abuse, coupled with improvements in the treatment system. More manpower would have to be recruited, he said.

For some regional crime squads investigating drug cases the incidence has grown so much that 40 per cent or more of case loads are linked to drugs.

The working party, chaired by Mr Ron Broome, Chief Constable of Avon and Somerset, advocates setting up separate drug units within each of the nine regional squads. The creation of the units would mean a considerable increase in the size of the squads.

The units would deal with drug traffickers while drug squads within local forces would handle investigations into large-scale suppliers. Dealing at street level would be pursued by local officers, and the working party recommended better training for junior CID ranks in the handling of drug cases.

There are presently up to 1,200 police officers handling drug cases on a full or part-time basis.

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Lawyer delays drugs trial

The start of a Scottish drugs trial has been adjourned until today because one of the counsel for the defence needs more time to prepare his case.

Judge Lord Hunter described it as a "most deplorable situation" which had caused great inconvenience and public expense. Eight men deny smuggling cannabis into the United Kingdom on a fishing boat, the St Just, at the Isle of Seil, near Oban, on February 3 last. They are Roderick Macneil, Trevor Keen, Terence Kelley, Alan Kelly, David Noon, Nicholas Kelley, Michael Kelley, and Christopher Scarnus, also they deny an alternative charge of being concerned in smuggling cannabis which

was seized by customs officers on February 4. Four of the accused - Macneil, Keen, Terence Kelley and Alan Kelly - further deny having cannabis in their possession on board the St Just with intent to supply it.

Mr Michael Gerber, for the defence of Terence Kelley, asked Lord Hunter to adjourn the trial at the High Court in Edinburgh for two days. He said he had not had time to prepare his defence adequately and there had been some difficulty in communicating with the solicitors in Oban who were instructing him in the case.

Lord Hunter said that in view of Mr Gerber's difficulties it was hardly in the interests of justice that the trial against his

client should go ahead yesterday.

Mr Michael Bruce, QC, the Advocate Depute, the Crown prosecutor in Scotland, said witnesses had come from far and wide at the public expense and were staying in hotels. The result would be to cause all these people enormous inconvenience and extra expense to the public purse.

Lord Hunter described it as a "most deplorable situation" involving not only great inconvenience particularly to witnesses but at great expense.

He granted a 24-hour adjournment as it was a matter of the defence counsel mastering the information provided belatedly by instructing solicitors.

Keys clue to horsewoman's identity

By a Staff Reporter

Extensive police inquiries in the Windsor area yesterday failed to identify a young woman killed on Sunday when she was thrown by a horse she had borrowed to ride in Windsor Great Park.

The woman, in her mid-20s, blonde and 5ft 6in tall, carried no identification or personal possessions apart from two keys and a small sum of money. Last night the police in

Windsor appealed for anyone who thought they might know the woman to come forward.

She was killed after she persuaded a soldier exercising horses in woodland at the end of the Windsor Horse Trials to let her ride one of his charges. The horse threw her, trampling her so badly that she died of her injuries.

Inspector Michael Weller, of Windsor police, said the woman had been walking in the park. She was wearing green

wellingtons, navy blue track suit trousers with a yellow stripe, a blue check shirt and a dark blue body warmer.

She was carrying two keys in a pink handbag. One was marked "gate" and the other "back door". She was also wearing a Harrods watch. She had spoken to the soldier about coming from New Zealand although she had no trace of an accent.

Police have not found any abandoned cars.

VAT favours alterations rather than repairs to nation's historic buildings

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Conservationists and surveyors are increasingly concerned about Value-Added Tax rules which encourage the alteration of listed buildings rather than their repair.

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors has called on the Government to remove the anomaly.

Mr Ken Powell, secretary of SAVE Britain's Heritage, said: "VAT on repairs encourages the dilapidation of the building stock and we feel that a reform of VAT to equalize the burden is necessary. That would mean putting VAT on new construction."

There is no direct evidence that Britain's historic buildings are deteriorating because of the regulations, but some fear that this could happen in the future.

Mr Andrew Hamilton, an executive with the developers, Haslemere Estates, said that restaurateurs were inclined, as a result of the rule, to do more extensive work than otherwise, in order to qualify for VAT tax exemption.

A listed building that the company was working on at present had to have its front facade retained, he said, "But if we had to retain the internal

features the scheme would not be viable."

He agreed that the present situation was illogical, and believed that the Government should be trying to encourage repairs to listed buildings.

Protests from conservationists and the building industry last year drew the concession that alterations and improvements would be zero-rated on listed buildings, when the Government decided to impose VAT on such work.

Repairs were already subject to VAT, and it is more difficult to reverse regulation than to withdraw a proposal.

Mr Powell said the concession was welcome because of the importance of encouraging refurbishment as an alternative to demolition, but added: "It does not help in the area of repairs which is of great importance for listed building."

"We have been hoping for reform of VAT and continue to lobby. There is a widespread feeling among the conservation lobby that a major reform of VAT is the only answer."

Mr Hamilton added: "It is illogical that new construction is exempt."

He sat on a RICS working party to examine the VAT

regulations, and it believed new building would be brought into line.

He explained: "For example, we are working on a listed building in a conservation area. The next door building is not listed, but we have to get consent for both buildings because they are in a conservation area. Yet we can then get VAT exemption on one, but not on the other."

He believes that if subject to VAT, as the EEC directives seek, the rate could be varied, bringing that on repairs, for example, down to between 7 and 8 per cent.

Mr Phillip King, of Watts and Partners, who also sat on the surveyors' working party, said: "I do not think there is any hope of zero rating on repairs."

F. H. Preston and Partners, chartered quantity surveyors, have published a guide to the complexities.

Reconstruction in a listed building classified as repair and maintenance attracts VAT at the full rate if it results from the deterioration of the structure and material, but where it is due to a change of use, such as conversion to offices, the work is classed as alterations, and the work is zero-rated.

Loophole in TV royalties law

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Many viewers might be able to watch satellite television without having to pay any royalty to those providing the programmes, because of a clause in the Copyright Act 1956.

This follows government approval last week to a number of premises, hotels, office blocks and universities to receive satellite television signals, subject to appropriate licensing.

The flaw in the legislation has been highlighted by a lawyer, Stephen de B. Bate, writing in the magazine *International Media Law*. An exception in the 1956 Act says: "No account

shall be taken of a cable programme service which is only incidental to a business of keeping or letting premises where persons reside or sleep and is operated as part of the amenities provided exclusively or mainly for residents or inmates therein."

There are two satellites whose signals are distributed over Europe and which carry television channels. They are Intelsat (International Satellite Organization) and ECS (European Communications Satellite). A 24-hour American news channel will be transmitted in the autumn.

These satellite television programmes are received by a large antenna on the roof of the viewer's premises. The signals are then transmitted through cable to the television sets. It is this transmission which could provide viewers with an exemption on paying royalties.

Mr Bate says: "Historically the exemption was justifiable on the basis that operators of 'closed circuit' cable networks were doing no more than distributing BBC and independent television broadcasts for which rights owners had already been compensated."



Down to the sea again

Members of the Eton College Combined Cadet Force Naval Section have been to sea for the first time in more than 30 years.

Since the Eton CCF was founded in 1864, members have rarely been to sea, and, after the mid-1950s, when hitherto compulsory membership became voluntary, the naval section ended.

The section is now run by Lieutenant-Commander

Richard Haddon, who said: "There is a strong Army tradition here, but we don't have much in the way of naval history. I think people may have been put off by the length of service in the past, but now it is a bit shorter I hope there will be more interest."

The youngsters, all first year sixth formers, were invited to join HMS Minerva on passage between Portsmouth and Portland.

Charity VAT must stop, legion says

The Government's attitude towards VAT on charities was described as "contemptible" yesterday by Mr Windsor Spinks, national chairman of the Royal British Legion.

Speaking at the legion's annual conference in Brighton, he said anomalies must be corrected and the Government must be put on its mettle to find ways to do so.

Mr Spinks said the cost of VAT to the legion this year was estimated to be £350,000. That money, he said, could pay the running costs of a residential home for one year; provide 3,000 people recovering from illness with two weeks' rest and recuperation in a convalescent home; and help an extra 6,500 elderly or needy people with their annual winter fuel bills.

He said letters had been written to the Prime Minister, "but we have been rebuffed with the usual waffle and misconception."

The conference unanimously approved a resolution urging the Government to withdraw VAT, and not to impose further VAT, on monies raised by the legion for charitable purposes.

Helping disabled people: 2

Resources do not match needs

The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act stands like an ill planned city: magnificent in concept but lacking roads to reach it or resources to sustain it.

"It's a marvellous concept but you can drive a coach and horses through it", Mr Brian Rix, the director of Mencap, the mental health organization, said.

The Act was proclaimed as a charter for disabled people and everyone agrees that it created a new awareness of the problems disabled people faced and what could be done about them. For the councils with the will and the money it was an open invitation; for the indifferent councils it was a spur but it lacked sanctions to make it work.

Mr James Ross, the welfare director of Mencap, agrees that a lot was done in the early 1970s but then inflation and cuts began to bite. He added: "Most directors of social services stopped assessing for need because they knew they could not provide it."

"All their sampling studies showed they did not have the resources to match the need. Now they haven't even the resources to compile a register."

Mr Ross estimates that less than half the local authorities have done serious assessments of the needs.

The Chartered Institute for Public Finance and Accountancy estimates that about 1.25 million people are registered as disabled. The Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation estimate that those

In the second of three articles to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, RICHARD DOWDEN reports on criticisms from leading campaigners on behalf of the disabled.

who should qualify under the Act number 5.5 million. According to a Gallup survey carried out in 1981, 29 per cent of households in Britain are affected in some way by disability.

Some councils carefully surveyed their whole area. Newcastle upon Tyne conducted a house to house survey and the number of people on the register rose from 3,500 to 9,000.

Mr Brian Roycroft, the director of Social Services for Newcastle, admits he is lucky. He is given a generous budget and has been allowed to fulfil the spirit of the law. But with the council facing cuts he says he will be faced either with putting people on a waiting list or changing the criteria for need.

A report prepared by the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (RADAR) in 1980 found that although during the 10 years "hundreds of thousands of disabled people have received services", many are becoming disillusioned and are dissatisfied with the services. It said that local authorities found it easy to dilute and evade their responsibilities. Ms Lesley Browne, of RADAR, said last week that she had reason to believe that

things had got worse since the report was written.

One of the Act's weaknesses is that it does not specify a time in which needs must be identified and met. The new Radar code recommends two weeks but Ms Browne said that in most cases assessment takes between three and six months. The other weakness is that it lacks any sanctions. At present individual cases can be taken to the minister. Sometimes the very threat of this has produced results but in no case is a precedent established. Each individual case has to be taken the long and expensive route to the minister.

At one stage Radar considered taking the minister to court but the possible legal expenses and the political risk of losing discredited the organization and that route to implementing the Act has been abandoned.

Elsewhere the Act is now threatened by financial expenditure cuts. In Essex 300 out of the 22,000 people receiving home-help assistance withdrew from the scheme after the council imposed charges.

The council argued that the people withdrew voluntarily but their opponents say that such pressure amounted to a withdrawal of the service which is illegal.

Sooner or later the Secretary of State for Social Services may be asked to step in to stop councils making cuts imposed by the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Tomorrow: Should discrimination against disabled people be banned?



Three years after invading Lebanon, Israel is this week withdrawing its last forces to the buffer zone along Lebanon's southern border. The Times today begins a three-part analysis of a military enterprise that imposed new realities on all involved



How guerrillas humbled an invincible army

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Late on the afternoon of June 6, 1982, Israel's Army, storming across the international frontier into Lebanon, found that the Shia Muslim villagers of the south were giving them a heroes' welcome.

It was neither as vociferous nor as spontaneous as Israeli propaganda would later claim. But in Nabatiya, for example - in the ravaged market town where Palestinian guerrillas had long maintained one of their bases - the townspeople could actually be seen throwing rose-water and rice on to the tired Israeli tank crews.

If the Israelis had ignored the rose-water and listened to the voices from Beirut, however, they might have understood what lay in wait for them. So preoccupied were they with Palestinian resistance, so obsessed had they become with the idea that they were fighting "terrorism" in Lebanon, that they ignored, the authentic voice of a far more pertinent force.

On June 9, 1982, in a statement largely disregarded even in Lebanon itself, an untitled Shia Muslim militia leader called Nabih Berri appealed to the people of southern Lebanon to "dig the graves of the Israeli Army". The southerners, he announced, "had defeated the Crusaders in the past, and will be able to defeat the Israelis and free Lebanon..."

Now, as the Israelis drive their last, battered Merkava tanks out of Lebanon, past the ruined keeps and broken castle walls of those very same Crusaders, they will have time to ruminate on the war they have lost, crippled after almost three years not by a highly-trained Arab army but by the Palestinians they feared and hated, but by a tenacious rural guerrilla movement which challenged not just Israel's military power but the political illusions upon which Israel's invasion was based.

The illusions were manifest from the start. Northern Galilee, the world was told, had been bombed ceaselessly by Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) rockets: the children of the northern Israeli kibbutzim were growing up in bunkers. The PLO had amassed an enormous army of terrorists that physically threatened Israel's northern border. Once the invasion was under way, Israel's soldiers fought their way northwards, avoiding civilian casualties.

For Beirut became a moral as well as a physical testing ground. The PLO repeatedly lied and said that the people of Beirut supported them. For the report referred several times to "terrorists" when it meant Palestinian guerrillas. The Christian militiamen who actually killed the civilians in the camps - who were self-evidently the invasion had the welfare of

the civilians at heart then cut off their food and electricity and water, lying about even that until journalists found the Israeli soldiers who had just turned off the water taps. The Israeli shelled newspaper offices, government offices, apartment buildings, hotels, even hospitals. The Barbir hospital near the museum was repeatedly hit by Israeli artillery.

Indeed, before it lost the military war, Israel was losing the propaganda war in Lebanon. Condemned for its conduct of the conflict, Israel claimed that the United Nations had lied, that the Red Cross had lied, that the international press was lying. All this time, the siege of Beirut continued, observed by journalists who for the first time were free to report from both sides in a Middle East war. It was a sobering experience for all involved. While Israelis were insisting that they did not use phosphorous shells in civilian areas, reporters were watching a baby die of phosphorous poisoning in the Barbir hospital after Israeli shells had fallen around its home.

When the PLO eventually left, escorted out of Beirut by the Sixth Fleet, protected in the city by three NATO armies, there seemed to have been a victory of sorts. Israel had promised the Americans it would not invade largely Muslim West Beirut. But the real illusions became apparent almost at once, with the murder of Bashir Gemayel, the Phalangist leader.

The Israelis had wanted to recreate Lebanon, to rejuvenate the old Christian Maronite rule, to obtain a friendly littoral that stretched from Northern Lebanon to the sands east of Alexandria. When Gemayel died, so did the dream. The Israelis broke their word and invaded West Beirut, and they sent into the Palestinian camps the very Christian militia which had so often massacred Palestinian civilians in Beirut in 1976. If the Palestinians were "terrorists", then the Phalangists were obviously on the side of law and order. Or so the reasoning appears to have been: after all, the Phalangists were on Israel's side.

An intriguing clue to this hopeless misreading of Lebanese history could be found in the Israeli Kahan commission report into the subsequent butchery of Palestinians in the Sabra and Chatila camps. For the report referred several times to "terrorists" when it meant Palestinian guerrillas. The Christian militiamen who actually killed the civilians in the camps - who were self-evidently the invasion had the welfare of

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THE INVASION THAT SHATTERED A MILLION ILLUSIONS

1978 March 14. 26,000 Israeli troops invade Lebanon after Israeli civilians killed in PLO bus hijack in Beirut.

March 19. UN Resolution 425 in Security Council, to send troops to southern Lebanon to confirm withdrawal of Israeli to international frontier. Unifil (United Nations Truce Forces in Lebanon) takes position in southern Lebanon, but Israel prevents it from reaching frontier by sealing up border enclave under Christian Lebanese Major Saad Haddad. Two small PLO groups remain in UN area.

1981 July 24. UN mediates ceasefire between Israel and PLO in southern Lebanon. This truce will last almost a year.

1982 April 21. Israeli jets bomb PLO south of Beirut after Israeli soldier killed by landmine in Lebanon. Israelis do not explain why he was inside Lebanon.

May 9. Israel again bombs Palestinian positions. For first time since 1981 ceasefire, PLO fires back into Israel.

June 3. Shlomo Argov, Israeli Ambassador to London, critically wounded by anti-Arab Palestinian gunmen from "Abu Nidal" group.

June 4. Israeli air raids on Lebanon kill at least 60.

June 5. More air attacks on Beirut. Almost 200 civilians die in Israeli bombing of flats. PLO shells settlements in northern Israel.

June 6. Israel invades Lebanon by land, sea and air. Troops move towards Tyre on coast, Hama in Bekaa and PLO stronghold of Beaufort Castle.

June 8. Israelis capture most of Beirut, allow in Haddad's militia. Druze area of Chouf mountains falls to Israelis.

June 13. Israeli Army surrounds Beirut, linking with Christian Phalangist militia allies.

June 27. Israeli planes drop leaflets over west Beirut, urging citizens to leave.

June 28. PLO says it will leave Beirut but seeks to enter military and political presence.

July 1. Phalangist militia brought in by Israelis.

July 24. Israelis destroy all Syrian Sam-6 batteries in Bekaa.

July 27. Heaviest air raids on west Beirut since early June: police estimate 203 dead, 297 injured.

Aug 4. Israelis try to enter west Beirut, but Syrian troops destroy part of tank column near Museum.

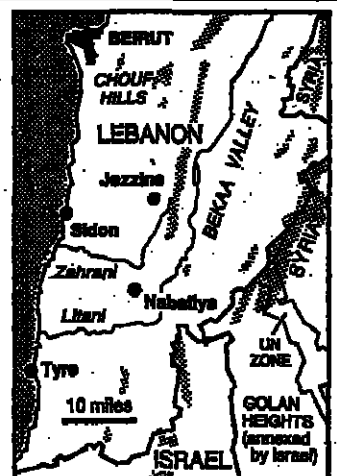
Aug 19. Israel approves US plan for PLO evacuation and promises not to invade west Beirut afterwards.

Aug 21. Multinational force begins to enter Beirut. First PLO units leave for Arab countries.

Sept 23. Bashir Gemayel elected President of Lebanon.

Sept 30. PLO chairman Yassir Arafat leaves Beirut. Syrian troops leave Beirut with weapons through Israeli lines.

Sept 10. US Marines leave Beirut ahead of schedule.



1983 Jan 5. Claiming two attacks on Israeli troops, Lebanese "National Resistance" promises to confine "until every inch of Lebanese territory is liberated".

February 8. 100-strong British contingent to multinational force installed in Beirut.

Feb 24. Fourth round of Lebanese-Israeli talks on troop withdrawal.

May 17. Lebanon and Israel sign withdrawal agreement.

July 9. Syrians break with Arafat, call him traitor.

Sept 4. Civil war in Chouf between Druze militia and Phalangists as Israeli Army withdraws.

Sept 17. US ships fire on Druze in Chouf.

Oct 22. Suicide bombers destroy US Marine HQ and French destroy HQ in Beirut, killing more than 300.

Nov 4. Suicide bomber attacks Israeli intelligence HQ in Tyre, killing 61 Israelis and prisoners.

1984 Jan 14. Saad Haddad dies of cancer.

Feb 6. Muslim militia drive Lebanese Army from west Beirut.

dently the real terrorists there - were respectfully referred to by Kahan as Phalangists.

These illusions were at the root of the tragedy that was to consume Lebanon for the next two and a half years. American Marines, French Foreign Legionnaires, Italian commandos, even a small British Army contingent, arrived in Lebanon to sustain the new pro-Phalangist Government, now led by Bashir Gemayel's weak, slightly foppish brother, Amin. The Americans oversaw an unofficial peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon; Muslim opposition to the agreement - itself encouraged by Syria - was supposed to be unpatriotic.

The Syrians, after losing every one of their Sam 6 anti-aircraft missile batteries in Lebanon to Israeli air strikes, were re-equipped by the Russians. Within 12 months of the Israeli invasion, their army still occupied half of Lebanon but was now backed by new and much more sophisticated missiles inside Syria, controlled for the first time by Soviet personnel.

Yet as the Israelis, under daily guerrilla attack, retreated back to the rivers that vein their way across Lebanon - to the Awali, to the Zahrani, to the Litani - they found themselves facing the most implacable enemy in the Shia Muslims.

The Shia would hardly have been heard of if the Israelis had not invaded Lebanon. They were "the deprived", the poor of the south. It was Israel's occupation - and the increasingly brutal way in which it was imposed - that gave meaning to the Shia cause, that gave the Shias something to fight against.

If the Israelis believed in striking, ruthlessly at their enemies, so did the Shias - and it hurt.

Southern Lebanon, although the Israelis did not realise it, was the seat of the Iranian revolution and its people were to form the kernel of the most effective guerrilla resistance the Arab world has produced since the Algerian war against the French.

Profound lesson for the Arabs

For the very first time, the Israeli Army was humiliated by guerrillas, effectively driven out of occupied Arab territory for the first time in history. The Arab nations outside Lebanon, who spoke so much but did so little to help the Lebanese, took note of this in appropriate silence. It was a profound lesson for them all.

No more so, however, than for the last Israelis to serve in Lebanon, soldiers whose frequent indiscipline suggested that the Israeli Army could at times forget the "purity of arms" by which it normally waged war. At the very end, the most open society in the Middle East was even trying - vainly - to prevent Western correspondents witnessing the last stages of its occupation of Lebanon.

In the event, it was to leave a rag-tag army of Christian gunmen in a buffer zone along its frontier to protect its land and the integrity of its invasion. After tens of thousands of casualties in Lebanon, most of them civilians, Galilee had to be defended with a ditch.

March 1. Damascus summit. Gemayel and President Assad of Syria agree to sign May 17 Israel-Lebanon agreement.

April 4. Brigadier Antoine Lahd arrives in command of Haddad militia on Israel's behalf.

April 26. Rashid Karame named Lebanese Prime Minister.

Sept 26. Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" militia massacre Muslims at Schomra.

1985 Jan 7. Naqoura Israel-Lebanese talks on troop withdrawal.

Feb 18. "Hezbollah" (Party of God) gunmen rampage through Sidon.

Feb 21. "Iron fist" policy begins with Israeli attack on 11 Shia villages in southern Lebanon.

March 28. Fighting in Sidon: Phalangists shell Muslim areas, Palestinians attack Christian areas.

April 24. Phalangist militia above Sidon return to Beirut after Israeli withdrawal from Jezzine. Muslim Christian and Palestinian attack Beirut from Jezzine. Muslim Christian villages above Sidon hit. Mainly Druze militia and Amal storm into Christian coastal strip north of Sidon.

May 9. Elie Hobeika, blamed by Israel for 1982 slaughter in Palestinian camps, takes over Phalangist command from Samir Geagea.

Tomorrow: Israel's view of the conflict is reported by Christopher Walker

1520 من الاربعاء

Angry Congress pushes Reagan to get tough with South Africa

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Reagan Administration is reluctantly coming round to the view that its policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa is failing and that it may have to consider some form of punitive economic action against the Pretoria Government before the end of this year.

At the very least, the Administration is expected to make mandatory a code of conduct for US companies operating in South Africa. The code, known as the Sullivan Principles, is intended to improve working conditions for non-white employees.

However, judging from the present mood of Congress, the Administration may be faced with a Bill calling for stronger action, such as banning bank loans and computer sales to the South African Government and cutting the export to South Africa of equipment for nuclear power stations.

Many congressmen, already dismayed by South Africa's harsh treatment of black anti-apartheid demonstrators and the arrest of black political leaders, have been angered by last week's revelations that South African forces were involved in clandestine operations deep inside Angola.

This action, which has been strongly criticized by the Reagan Administration, is seen as a violation of the Lusaka Agreement which the US negotiated between South Africa and Angola 15 months ago and which is considered one of the main achievements of the "constructive engagement" policy.

"I am sure we are going to see

some form of congressional action soon," said Mr. Kenneth Zinn, associate director of the Washington Office on Africa, an anti-apartheid lobby group. This view is shared by Mr. Donald Anderson, Labour MP for Swansea East and Opposition front bench spokesman on foreign affairs. He has just been in Washington as part of a delegation of European parliamentarians to discuss co-ordinating action against South Africa with their American counterparts.

The first real test of Congress's mood will come on June 4 when the House of Representatives will vote on a Bill known as the Anti-apartheid Act. This Bill, sponsored by Rep. William Gray (Dem. Pennsylvania), the influential chairman of the House budget committee, would replace "constructive engagement" with tough sanctions that would prohibit new loans to South Africa, end new investment in businesses there, ban the import of gold, diamonds and bar the sale of computers to the South African Government and corporations.

However, the legislation would allow the President to waive some of the prohibitions if the South African Government takes positive steps towards ending apartheid.

The Democrat-controlled House is expected to pass the Bill by a two-to-one majority.

On the same day the Senate foreign relations committee will begin marking up legislation that will be submitted to the full Senate later this summer. Three separate Bills will be considered.

One, sponsored by Senator

Edward Kennedy (Dem. Massachusetts) is essentially the same as the Anti-apartheid Bill going through the House.

A second, co-sponsored by Senator Richard Lugar (Rep. Indiana), the committee's chairman, Senator Robert Dole (Rep. Kansas), Senate majority leader, and Senator Charles Mathias (Rep. Maryland), would give the President two years before deciding whether to impose punitive measures against South Africa.

This Bill has been quietly supported by the Administration in the hope that it can be used to head off congressional demands for the immediate imposition of sanctions.

However, last week Senator Lugar said he was ready to consider immediate economic measures against South Africa.

A third Bill has been put forward by Senator William Roth (Rep. Delaware) and Senator Mitch McConnell (Rep. Kentucky). This calls for the immediate imposition of some sanctions but these would be less sweeping than those contained in the Kennedy Bill.

Some senators believe this Bill could be a compromise which both Republicans and Democrats could support.

Indicative of Congress's growing hostility towards apartheid has been a call by Senator Nancy Kassebaum (Rep. Kansas), chairman of the Senate's Africa sub-committee, to replace the US ambassador to South Africa as a signal of America's growing discontent with the move was not against the current ambassador, Mr. Herman Nickel, who had done "a very good job".



Blast aftermath: Wreckage of the Spanish tanker Camponavia smolders a day after she was destroyed in an explosion that also sank another tanker near La Linea, not far from Gibraltar.

Ethiopians mix mud with food

By Paul Valley

Ethiopian peasants are mixing mud with porridge to make food go further. At least 68 have died from the practice in Zana, in the north-east of the rebel province of Tigré, which has been cut off from its main food supply for more than a month.

Food convoys from Kassala in Sudan have been unable to cross into the region because of a military offensive by the Ethiopian Government and, more recently, a disagreement between the rebels of the Tigré People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and those of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front which controls access into Tigré.

Only 500 tonnes of food a week are entering Tigré - where as many as two million people are estimated to be at risk of starvation through a minor route from Wad Kowli, further to the south.

Yesterday, the TPLF issued an appeal for urgent action from foreign governments.

"We are appealing very seriously. The situation has become more grave than ever before. At present the Relief Society of Tigré has only 95 trucks on the Wad Kowli route where 300 are needed," a spokesman said.

The rebels are appealing to the international community for direct aid across the border from Sudan.

Independent estimates showed that in some areas last week as little as 30 per cent of the food aid to the Ethiopian Government was reaching the peasants. The spokesman said the rest was being sold by the Ethiopian Army.

Switzerland feels strain of lengthening asylum queue

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Switzerland is beginning to regret its reputation as a haven for the world's political refugees.

About 20,000 applicants await a reply from the Swiss authorities to their requests for asylum, with 6,000 more expected to join the queue by the end of the year.

Many have been waiting for an answer for four years or more, and during this time the majority have been supported by the Swiss taxpayer. As a result, public support has been growing for the view that the world should help to shoulder Switzerland's burden.

The Swiss experience and those of other countries are being examined at a four-day conference on asylum in Western Europe, organized by the UN High Commission for Refugees, which opens here today.

Turks form the largest group seeking asylum in Switzerland, at 27 per cent of the total, followed by Africans (16 per cent) mostly from Zaïre, Angola and Congo, Chileans (12 per cent) and Tamils (11 per cent).

There are about 1,600 Czechoslovaks, 1,000 Hungarians,

840 Poles, 660 Romanians and 460 Iranians.

The word has got around, the Swiss believe, that this is a "good country" for an asylum bid.

But the administrative machinery cannot cope with the applications and the appeals allowed against an initial refusal: hence the long delays.

Up to the end of the 1970s, Switzerland dealt with about 1,000 applications annually, largely from East Europeans.

The introduction of more liberal regulations at the beginning of 1981 opened the flood gates. Anyone setting foot in Swiss territory, even by entering illegally, and uttering the word "asylum" or presenting it written on a piece of paper, is entitled to formal consideration of the request and can remain in the country pending the outcome. Applicants without means are entitled to state assistance. In Basle, the first choice of asylum seekers, they are given 500 Swiss francs subsistence and Sw Fr 100 spending money, the equivalent of about £275 a month, plus free health care.

The Cantons pass on asylum

requests to the federal Government in Bern where the Ministry of Justice and Police has 150 officials striving to reduce the backlog.

The Government is said to be considering whether to grant a blanket asylum to the 15,000 or less who applied before 1984. Many of them are now well established in the country, with regular jobs and children at school. Asking them to go would be unthinkable.

Soon after introduction of the new asylum law it became evident that many, if not most, requests were not from threatened and endangered foreigners but from persons in search of work or even from illegal foreign workers, who, because of the lengthy processing of asylum requests, see in this a possibility of legalizing their presence in Switzerland," said an official report by the Basle authorities.

One Turkish Kurd blatantly told officials: "My life and limb are in danger as the police are forcing me to work. I understand by human rights being able to sit in the sun all day and not being forced to work and that Switzerland is taking care of my livelihood."

Reagan sends Bush to allay European doubts

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration has decided to send Vice-President Bush to Europe next month in an attempt to counter what it sees as increased European scepticism over the Strategic Defence Initiative.

The final itinerary has not been completed but it will almost certainly include Bonn in view of Chancellor Kohl's publicly stated reservations.

Mr Bush will attempt to convince European leaders that the Administration has a genuine desire to encourage extensive European participation in the multi-billion dollar research programme, a five to six-year project designed to produce ideas for basing futuristic anti-ballistic missile weapons in space.

Programme heads have completed a series of classified and unclassified briefings with European delegations in Washington but there appears to be widespread European suspicion that Europe's role in the SDI will be confined to narrowly-defined areas of research that do not encroach on the central highly-classified areas of study.

Chancellor Kohl has publicly expressed his insistence that European participation must involve a genuine and complete exchange of technological information. SDI heads, however, are unlikely to be given all the available information out of fear that it might leak to the Soviet Union.

European leaders are worried that the momentum generated by the research will be so great that the deployment of weapons in space will become almost inevitable, whatever western Europe's views.

Mr Bush will attempt to convince Europe that it will be fully consulted before any deployment takes place.

Scientists and engineers heading the project say they fully expected to produce extensive ideas for viable schemes for space-based weapons and the deployment could begin in the 1990s.

About 1,200 guests from Shanghai and the provinces of Anhui, Jiangxi, Jiangsu and Zhejiang attended the buffet on May 17, part of a regional electronics exhibition.

Some stuffed whole chickens into plastic bags and pocketed fruit. Others took a whole dish of black-flavoured ham to their dining table. In an instant, all the sumptuous food on the table was swept bare. Those who reaped their bountiful harvest gorged like wolves and tigers.

The letter said the display made a mockery of the Communist Party's propaganda efforts to promote social efficiency and socialist spiritual civilization.

Mitterrand will not consider election defeat

From Eduardo Cué

President Mitterrand says he has not even considered the widespread hypothesis that his Socialist party will lose next year's French legislative elections, forcing him to appoint a prime minister from the right-wing opposition. Nor, he says, will he leave the Elysée Palace before the end of his term in 1988.

Sitting under a tree in the town of Solothurn in Burgundy after his annual Pentecost climb to the top of the Roche-solothurn hill on Sunday, he told journalists his greatest regret after four years in office had been his inability to curb the growth of unemployment.

"Nothing is impossible," he said. "I will not relinquish any of my rights, neither today nor tomorrow," in an apparent reference to his power to dissolve the National Assembly and call fresh elections.

"I have three years ahead of me," he said. "I have done a lot, but not all. The French people should want me to finish my job."

Exchange seals colony's future

From Mary Lee Peking

Britain formally put Hong Kong on its path back to China yesterday when the two men who negotiated the terms of the return exchanged instruments of ratification of the Sino-British joint declaration. The British Ambassador, Sir Richard Evans, and the Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr Zhou Nan, toasted each other with champagne after the simple ceremony in the state guesthouse at Diaoyutai.

It was the conclusion of a long and often nerve-racking process which began when the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, visited Peking in September 1982.

She returned last December to sign the agreement under which Britain will restore Hong Kong to China on July 1, 1997 when it will become a special administrative region.

"In the coming 12 years, the common responsibility of the Chinese and British Governments is to maintain and develop stability and prosperity in Hong Kong and ensure thorough implementation of the joint declaration and the smooth transfer of government in 1997," Mr Zhou said.

Sir Richard said: "The British Government will abide strictly by the terms of the joint declaration and its annex (and) is certain that the Chinese Government will do likewise." Describing the entry into force of the joint declaration as an event of great significance, Sir Richard said it was also an excellent augury for the visit next week to Britain of Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister.

Last week, both sides named their members to sit on the Sino-British joint liaison group which will oversee implementation of the joint declaration and "discuss matters relating to the smooth transfer of government in 1997". It will continue to function until the year 2000, as will the land commission.

Both these bodies came into effect at the same time as the agreement.

The commission will monitor the implementation of the provisions for land sale and leases set out in the declaration.

● MACAO: Portugal and China will begin negotiations next year on the future of Macao, President Eanes said last night during a brief visit to this Portuguese enclave on the South China coast (David Bonavia writes).

Portugal's President did not officially receive members of the Portuguese community in Macao but met local opposition politicians and asked them not to create divisions in the administration.

The head of state did not confirm or deny reports from Chinese sources that Macao will be returned to full Chinese sovereignty in 1997 at the same time as Hong Kong. Peking had already made it clear that Macao would become a special economic region, like Hong Kong, in that year.

Killer can marry

Taipei (AP) - Taiwan's high court approved an application by Wu Tun, sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering the Chinese-American writer Henry Liu in California, to be allowed to marry his girl friend. She bore him a son in March.

Summit beaten

Peking (AP) - A joint Chinese-Japanese expedition of eight people has reached the 25,390ft summit of Mt. Namomo Nyi in Tibet, until now one of the world's highest un conquered peaks. Xinhua news agency reported.

dent bodies) would be stripped of their student members. The minister would be given power to rescind decisions by university senates, to dismiss their members and to dissolve whole departments. Students would be represented only by the official Communist or pro-Communist youth organization, of which only 15 per cent of students are members. Lecturers may be dismissed, without disciplinary procedures, simply on the basis of the statement that "they carry out activities contrary to the task and nature of a socialist university".

But it will be difficult to convince young Poles on the campus. They fear that the logic which led to the dismissal from the Academy of Sciences of Professor Bronislaw Geremek, the Solidarity adviser, will become the basis of a purge. The professor was told that he could not continue to work for a state institution and at the same time continue activities deemed offensive to the state, that is criticizing the Soviet Union and saying what he thinks.

● A score of Nobel Prize winners from the United States and Western Europe have joined leading academics in signing a protest against the threat to university autonomy in Poland (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Troops fire on strikers in Karachi

Karachi (Reuters, AFP) - Two men were killed and dozens injured when Pakistan security forces opened fire on rioting Pashtun transport workers on the second day of a strike which has paralysed the city.

About 5,000 transport workers, joined by factory workers, besieged the office of the deputy martial law administrator, demanding the release of an "arrested Pashtun politician".

"When the Pashtuns - migrants from North-West Frontier Province - refused to disperse, police armed with batons and tear gas charged the crowd."

8 die in Naples flats collapse

Naples (AP) - A three-story block of flats collapsed at 4 am yesterday in northern Naples, killing eight people, including six members of a family, and injuring seven others.

Among the dead were the 70-year-old owner of the building, his wife, daughter, son-in-law and two grandchildren. The other victims were also children, aged 13 and 14. Police said the collapse might have been caused by the explosion of a kitchen gas container.

Boat disaster

Delhi (Reuters) - At least 74 people drowned when a boat capsized in the Chambal river on the border of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh states, the Press Trust of India reported. It said police had recovered 27 bodies and 16 passengers had swam to safety.

Church protest

Athens (AP) - Greece has protested to Turkey over a decision by Istanbul city authorities to tear down a 19th-century Greek Orthodox church to widen a pavement. About 6,000 Greek Orthodox live in Istanbul.

Pardon denied

Budapest (AFP) President Pal Kosztolanyi has refused to grant the pardon of the stage director Reszso Forgacs, sentenced to seven months' imprisonment after he used nude women in his play *Ezra Pound Cantos*.

Fans trampled

Mexico City (Reuters) - Ten people were trampled to death and 30 injured when fans tried to force their way into a Mexican soccer championship match, a Red Cross spokesman said. Crowds panicked when hundreds converged on two entrance tunnels to the stadium.

Angola denounces Pretoria 'deceit'

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa has had no response to last Friday's request for talks with Angola on the return of one wounded South African and two dead ambushed last week in Angola's oil-rich Cabinda enclave.

On Saturday, the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Alfonso van Dumen, denounced South Africa's "false and deceitful" behaviour and said there would be no discussion "in the next few days". He even denied that any request for talks had been received.

Angola and South Africa have no diplomatic relations, but communicate through third parties. In February last year they signed a security accord under which South Africa agreed to withdraw its troops from southern Angola on the understanding that Luanda would curb the Angolan-based Swapo guerrillas fighting for the independence of South African-occupied Namibia.

The South African Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, is expected to be questioned closely on the Cabinda incident when he speaks in Parliament today during what would otherwise have been a routine debate on his department's budget.

Angolan authorities say the three men had been engaged in an attempt to sabotage installations at the Malongo oil complex, and may have been part of a group of nine men, the rest of whom escaped.

Among the weapons found with the South Africans, according to the Angolans, were 16 limpet mines and two incendiary bombs.

The South Africans have denied that the men were involved in sabotage, but admit that small units of an elite reconnaissance commando are deployed clandestinely in northern Angola to gather intelligence on the activities of the African National Congress and Swapo.

Diplomatic sources in Cape Town said yesterday they believed the wounded South African, who has been named as Mr Wynand Petrus Johannes du Toit, had talked to his captors and possibly confessed that his unit was involved in several previous attacks on strategic installations attributed at the time to guerrillas of the Angolan rebel movement, Unita.

He wanted only to frighten another crewman, Mr Michael Murphy, aged 31, of Newcastle.

The fire outside Mr Murphy's cabin gutted the freighter's dining room, killing a British seaman, William Mercer, aged 52, of Newport, and two Taiwanese. Mr Murphy and another crewman, Mr Robert Lavery, aged 54, of Greenock, needed hospital treatment for burns.

Judge Lee Chuen-chang denied bail and said a formal trial would be held. Mr Heaton could be sentenced to death on the murder charge, but prosecutors have said they will ask for leniency because he confessed.

four principal guerrilla organizations. There have been more assassinations and disappearances this year than during the worst periods of violence in the late 1970s, he said.

M19's spokesman and representative in negotiations with the Government, Señor Antonio Navarro Wolf, was badly injured last week when a grenade was lobbed into a cafe in Cali, the main industrial city of south-west Colombia, which has become an M19 political stronghold since it was allowed to take up legal political activities last August.



Mr Heaton being escorted into court in Kaohsiung.

Military blamed for sabotaging Bogota peace bid

By Colin Harding

A leading member of one of Colombia's main guerrilla organizations has accused the Colombian armed forces of sabotaging President Belisario Betancur's peace efforts, making war inevitable.

Señor Evert Bustamante, international relations secretary of the 19 April Movement (M19), said in London that military attacks on guerrilla positions have increased sharply in recent months, despite the truce last year between Señor Betancur and the

Señor Bustamante's own predecessor, Señor Carlos Toledo Plata, was shot down in a Bogotá street a few days before the truce was signed.

The armed forces launched a heavy assault on M19's main camp near Cali in December, and called a reluctant halt only when ordered to do so by the President. According to Señor Bustamante, this offensive was an important setback for the military, which proved incapable of pressing home the attack.

Under the terms of the truce, the guerrillas were allowed to keep their weapons and stay in camps if they wished while a "national dialogue" on economic and political reform was pursued by government and insurgent representatives.

These terms were bitterly resented by military officials, who claim the guerrillas have used their newly protected status to launch a recruitment drive.

With elections only a year away, President Betancur, who cannot stand for re-election, is finding himself increasingly isolated.

About 1,200 guests from Shanghai and the provinces of Anhui, Jiangxi, Jiangsu and Zhejiang attended the buffet on May 17, part of a regional electronics exhibition.

Some stuffed whole chickens into plastic bags and pocketed fruit. Others took a whole dish of black-flavoured ham to their dining table. In an instant, all the sumptuous food on the table was swept bare. Those who reaped their bountiful harvest gorged like wolves and tigers.

The letter said the display made a mockery of the Communist Party's propaganda efforts to promote social efficiency and socialist spiritual civilization.

Officials make a meal of it in Shanghai

Peking (AP) - Hundreds of Chinese economic officials and factory bosses at a Shanghai exhibition decided on a buffet reception before it was due to start, gobbled up most of the food and stuffed the rest in bags or their pockets.

"They could not wait any longer and all swarmed to the dining tables," the *Liberation Daily* reported in a front-page letter. "An Uncivilized Buffet" written by entering workers at the Shanghai Exhibition Centre.

"Clutching chopsticks, forks and knives, their motion looked like rain pelted the ground," the letter said.

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Education law changes criticized

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

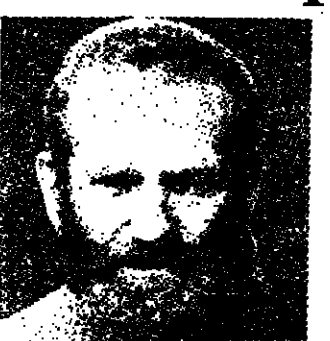
The Polish Parliament is poised to pass controversial amendments to the higher education law which will give the authorities new powers to stifle student unrest and stamp out "anti-socialist activity" on the campus.

The university community is angry about the proposed changes, which will probably be enacted within weeks, and many Poles see the legislation as a symptom of a new repressive mood.

University senates have protested to the government and passed critical resolutions, while students have held rallies.

The higher education law is relatively liberal legislation. Solidarity and passed in July 1982, hedged in with a number of safety clauses.

It guarantees democratic elections at all levels up to the ruling senate and to the post of rector (vice-chancellor), but under special "temporary" rules election results could be vetoed by the Minister for Higher Education. Universities drew up their own statutes; but the political authorities kept control of financing. The "pluralism" of views was guaranteed; but the



Professor Geremek: First indication of a purge?

socialist character" of universities was emphasized.

But the authorities are disturbed that students form a substantial contribution to the Solidarity opposition, that some opponents of General Jaruzelski have found shelter on the staffs of academic institutions and that the relative independence of universities is threatening their primary task of technical innovation into a platform for "subversives".

The amendments change the character of the law completely. Under the proposals, rectors would be appointed by the minister and deans by the rector. Senates and departmental councils (elected staff-stu-

dent bodies) would be stripped of their student members. The minister would be given power to rescind decisions by university senates, to dismiss their members and to dissolve whole departments. Students would be represented only by the official Communist or pro-Communist youth organization, of which only 15 per cent of students are members. Lecturers may be dismissed, without disciplinary procedures, simply on the basis of the statement that "they carry out activities contrary to the task and nature of a socialist university".

But it will be difficult to convince young Poles on the campus. They fear that the logic which led to the dismissal from the Academy of Sciences of Professor Bronislaw Geremek, the Solidarity adviser, will become the basis of a purge. The professor was told that he could not continue to work for a state institution and at the same time continue activities deemed offensive to the state, that is criticizing the Soviet Union and saying what he thinks.

● A score of Nobel Prize winners from the United States and Western Europe have joined leading academics in signing a protest against the threat to university autonomy in Poland (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Greek opposition warns president it will expect his resignation

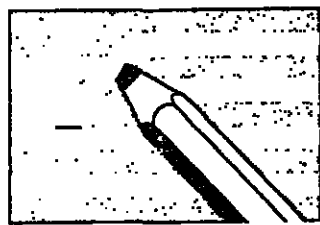
From Mario Modiano, Athens

Mr Constantine Mitsotakis announced yesterday that if his party, New Democracy, wins Sunday's general elections, the Council of State, the country's supreme administrative tribunal, will be asked to rule on the legality of the election of Mr Christos Sartzetakis as President of the Republic last March.

The Opposition leader rejected as "mud" insinuations by Andreas Papandreu, the Socialist Prime Minister, that he had had secret contacts with former King Constantine, who lives in Britain. "The question of the monarchy was settled by the referendum of 1974," he said.

Mr Mitsotakis was answering questions after a foreign press club luncheon. He explained that on Sunday the Greek people would be voting both to elect a new Parliament and on the legality of the President, "whether Mr Sartzetakis likes it or not".

The Opposition maintains that Mr Sartzetakis's election by the minimum parliamentary majority of 180 was invalid.



because it included the vote of Mr Yiannis Alevras, the Speaker of Parliament, who was at the time acting President and, as such, not entitled to vote.

In a television interview last week Mr Mitsotakis said that in the case of a New Democracy victory he expected Mr Sartzetakis, after handing him the mandate to form a government, to resign.

This prompted a sharp rebuke from the President's office emphasizing that Mr

Sartzetakis considered himself to be a lawfully elected head of state. He was, furthermore, determined to exhaust his full five-year term and deplored the Opposition's attempt to "mislead" people over the significance of their vote on Sunday.

Mr Papandreu picked up the cue and accused Mr Mitsotakis of fostering a constitutional upheaval which was tantamount to revolution. This, he warned, could open a Pandora's box.

Although the main thrust of Mr Papandreu's campaign has been to attract leftist votes, the controversy offered him an opportunity to appeal to moderate voters by emerging as the guardian of the constitution and possibility of the presidential regime.

Mr Mitsotakis clarified his position yesterday. "The issue will be referred to the Council of State. We shall respect its judgment whatever it is".

If this tribunal cancelled the election of Mr Sartzetakis, he explained, the election procedure would be resumed by the next Parliament on the premise that the last chamber had failed to choose a head of state in the three rounds of voting.

This evidently meant that a new President could be elected by the new Parliament in three further rounds, the first on a three-fifths majority of 180 votes which no party was expected to command, the second on an absolute majority of 151 and the third on a relative majority.

Mr Mitsotakis said if his party won, it would reject the constitutional reforms proposed by the Socialists aimed at reducing the presidential prerogatives. "We do not think the constitution needs to be changed," he said.

He declined to answer questions on the future intentions of former President Karamanlis who, since his resignation on March 10, has returned to his private residence and remained silent.

Battle for the communist vote

Papandreu unlocks skeleton cupboard to frighten the left

From Our Own Correspondent, Athens

The Socialist campaign poster shows a police file being destroyed by fire. The caption reads: "No to the police state of the Right".

In their campaign for next Sunday's elections the ruling Greek Socialists have been using the word Right like a curse. They know that among Greek Communists and other left-wingers it evokes chilling memories of exile, police harassment and discrimination in the wake of the civil war.

The Socialist Government which came to power in 1981, after 40 years of almost uninterrupted right-wing rule, claims to have discovered 40 million police files recording in detail the alleged political views and activities of citizens in a country of barely 10 million inhabitants.

Its solemn promise to have the files burnt publicly, has yet to be fulfilled. The hint is that it will do so as soon as it wins the elections.

By pulling these old skeletons out of the nation's dusty cupboard, Mr Andreas Papandreu and his Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) hope to frighten enough Communists and sympathizers into voting for them again to give Pasok an overall majority in the new Parliament.

Pasok's main argument is that unless the left rallies behind it this time, the right will return to power and re-impose the police state.

"Nonsense," retorts Mr Harilaos Florakis, secretary-general of the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Greece (KKE). "The police state, exile and concentration camps were eliminated long before Pasok was even born, thanks to our party's struggles."

Pasok and its conservative rival New Democracy, which is being saddled by the Socialists with all the post-war sins of the Right, are likely to share about 85 per cent of Sunday's national vote, in what many Greeks regard as a close race. The remaining 15 per cent is usually polled by KKE and the smaller Euro-Communist Party.

The Communists accuse Pasok of failing to bring about

the real change it had advocated and say the only guarantee that it will do so is if it is forced to rely on Communist parliamentary support to hold on to power.

KKE announced its readiness to support a Pasok minority government, or even participate in a coalition, on the basis of a common minimum programme. The KKE opposes Greek membership of Nato and the European Community, and wants American bases to be removed from Greece.

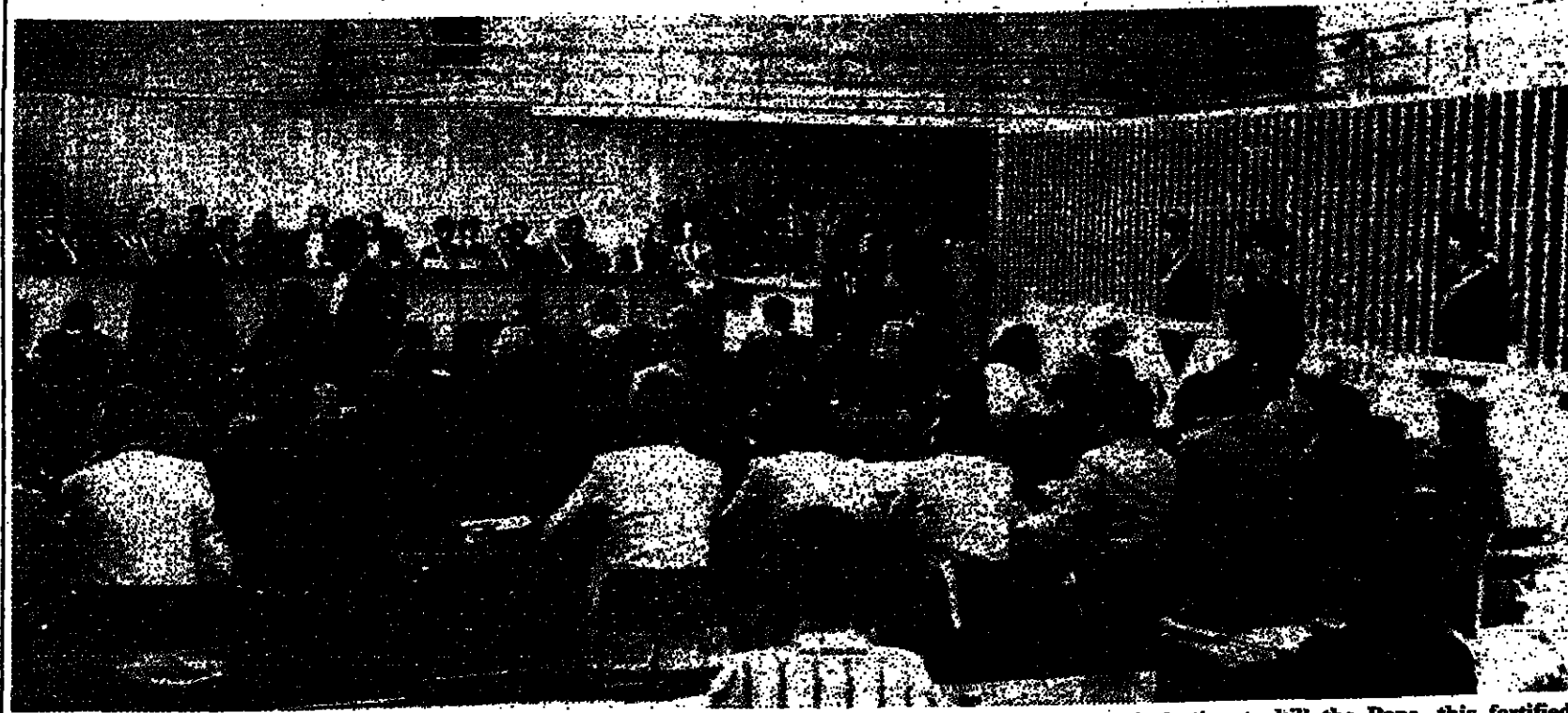
The Government has been temporizing on these issues because of external economic and military constraints that bind Greece to the West. This attitude is condemned as a betrayal of the cause of change not only by the Communists but also by four former Pasok MPs, including two Cabinet members, who defected to KKE much to Mr Papandreu's embarrassment.

Such criticism from KKE sounds a little hollow considering the benevolent tolerance it has shown towards the Government for the past three-and-a-half years. That attitude was



Mr Florakis: Seeking to force change on Pasok.

The Roman arena where teams of lawyers will cross swords



For the Rome trial of eight men accused of plotting to kill the Pope, this fortified courtroom was built in the former Olympic sports gymnasium.

Gorbachov gives a grim view of Geneva

From a Correspondent, Moscow

The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, met the former West German Chancellor, Herr Willy Brandt, for five hours yesterday, giving him a grim assessment of the Geneva arms talks.

Mr Gorbachov warmly praised the Social Democratic Party (SPD), which Herr Brandt heads, and said the SPD and communist had many similar views. He described the first round of talks in Geneva as completely fruitless, according to the SPD arms control expert, Herr Egon Bahr. Moscow's assessment for the next negotiating session, starting on Thursday, was negative.

Mr Brandt, who spearheaded Bonn's Ostpolitik of the early 1970's and is held in high regard here, made it clear he did not wish his party to be subjected to Soviet pressure to weaken its loyalty to Nato and the West in general.

The Soviet press has made much of the SPD's opposition to President Reagan's Star Wars initiative, appearing to wish to divide Western opinion over it. Herr Bahr, who described Mr Gorbachov as "harder than

some believe", said the SPD delegation had emphasized at the talks that it opposes all space militarization efforts, American or Soviet.

The Soviet leader told Mr Brandt that Washington had not responded adequately to Soviet arms proposals and criticized what he termed "the aggressive intentions and actions of the US Administration in different parts of the world".

The veteran Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, who sat in on the SPD talks and attended the lavish Kremlin luncheon in Herr Brandt's honour, later met a high-level delegation from the Arab League, to seek help in persuading Iran to negotiate an end to the Gulf War.

Moscow is an important arms supplier to Iraq but Soviet weapons also reach Iran through Libya and North Korea, according to experts who monitor the war. Tass said Mr Gromyko told the delegation that Moscow wanted a settlement in the Gulf and accused the US of meddling in the region.

Turks to keep eye on police

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

The Turkish Foreign Ministry has proposed changes in police interrogation procedures so as to remove the grounds for increasing complaints in the West about the country's human rights performance, the daily newspaper *Hurriyet* has reported.

In a report submitted to the Prime Minister's office, it argued that rejected requests for international inspection, without refuting the allegations of torture or maltreatment by the police, would compromise the chances for a "friendly settlement" by the European Commission of Human Rights of an application by West European countries against Turkey for human rights violations.

Among the amendments proposed by the Foreign Ministry were inspection of police centres by a parliamentary commission which already investigates complaints at military and civilian prisons. The Ministry has also proposed a court appointed third person that be present during interrogations and wants clarification of procedures for complaints of maltreatment or torture, the paper said.

Indonesians get cash aid to study in Britain

An educational trust has been launched to fund post-graduate studies for Indonesians in Britain. Backed by British companies active in Indonesia, it aims first to bring 15 students to this country and then to triple the number. The minimum annual cost of each student is estimated at between £7,000 and £8,000 (Simon Scott Plummer writes).

Since the abolition of subsidies for foreign students, the number of Indonesians studying in Britain has fallen from 600 to 400. This compares with more than 5,000 in both France and West Germany. British companies have already set up a similar scheme for Malaysian students, of whom there are 13,000 in this country.

Rebels storm barracks

From Keith Dalton

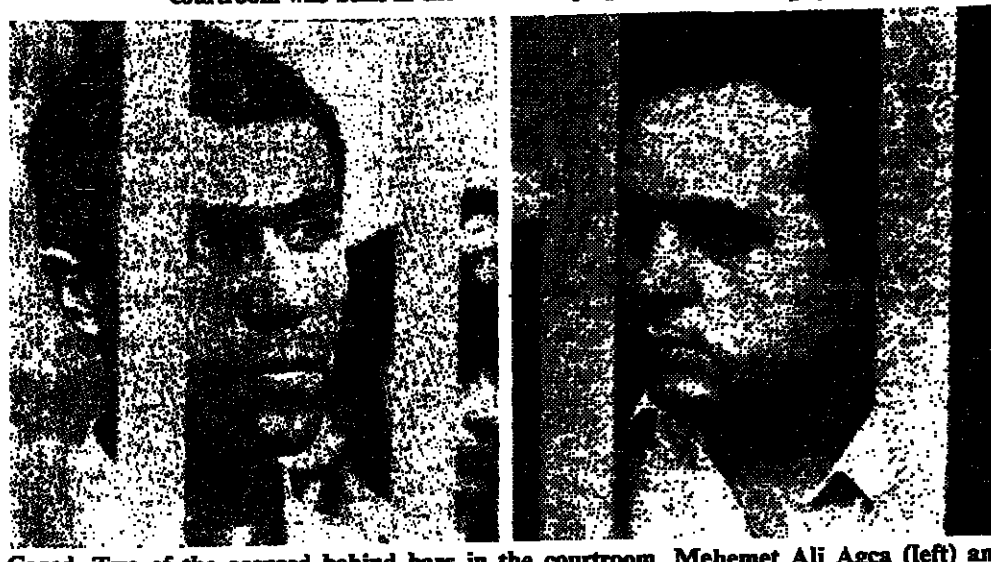
Heavily armed Communist rebels killed 12 soldiers and wounded 15 when they stormed a military barracks in the central Philippines province of Negros Occidental, the state-run news agency reported yesterday.

The injured included passengers in a bus strafed during the 30-minute attack on the headquarters of the Third Scout Range Company. The Rangers' commanding officer was among those killed in simultaneous attacks on the

military camp and the municipal hall in Isabela, 40 miles south of the provincial capital of Bacolod.

The news agency said 400 rebels of the New People's Army staged the attacks from three lorries. Local news reports said 150 guerrillas took part.

The attack, on Sunday, was one of the biggest on Negros Island, about 300 miles south-east of Manila. The Defence Ministry says NPA membership on the island is increasing



Caged: Two of the accused behind bars in the courtroom, Mehmet Ali Agca (left) and Musa Cerdar Celebi.

Korean good will falters as North paves way for walkout

From David Watts, Seoul

The first North Korean Red Cross delegation to visit the South in 12 years arrived yesterday to a cool reception and quickly got into disagreement with its hosts.

The mission - 14 delegates and advisers, 20 assistants and 50 journalists, all with Kim Il Sung badges in the lapels of their dark suits - was clearly pleased by the attentive, if undisciplined, reception from journalists who had travelled from Seoul to see them cross the border. But North and South

crossed swords soon after the Northern's first appointment. They were processed swiftly through the border village of Panmunjom, where the head of the South Korean Red Cross Delegation, Mr Lee Yung-Dug, said he hoped for an agreement on contacts between divided families before the 40th anniversary, in the summer, of Korea's liberation from the Japanese. South Koreans hope that

contacts on tending missing relatives and exchanges of family letters may lead to wider contacts with the North.

As the 20-vehicle motorcade sped down the main road to Seoul, knots of people gathered, waving occasionally, in marked contrast to the huge crowds which turned out 12 years ago.

The confidence of South Korea in dealing with the North has clearly risen, and the heavy security normally accorded even foreign visitors was markedly absent.

The names of military bases were carefully taped over and other sensitive areas screened off, but the North Koreans' cameras were none the less busy, focusing on petrol stations and military installations.

Their route to one of Seoul's more luxurious hotels took them on a wide arc past some of South Korea's most spectacular new developments, including a new stadium for the 1988 Olympics.

Disagreement began with the delegation's first appointment, a courtesy call on the president of the South Korean Red Cross.

Some advisers missed the transport provided from their hotel and it left without them. They were later taken on to the appointment, but that did not satisfy the Northerners. When they got back to their hotel they held a press conference, and the afternoon's programme quickly collapsed.

The real business of the visit starts today, with a two-hour working session in the morning. Later the delegates are to see the Samsung Electronics Company and the Korean folk village, with a variety show in the evening.

During the Red Cross visit 12 years ago, Northern delegates were appalled to find themselves entertained by scantily-clad young ladies. This time they have already set the stage for a walkout if they so desire.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Turkey: Necmiye Bekel

By Caroline Moorehead

On March 29, Ayse Necmiye Bekel, a political activist, was sentenced to eight years, 10 months and 20 days' jail for belonging to the banned Turkish Communist Party.

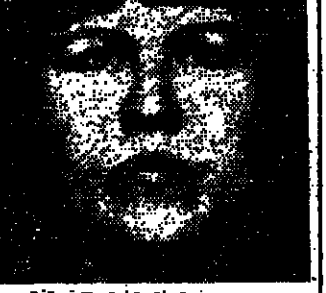
She was one of 265 defendants tried in Ankara Military Court on charges under Article 141/5 of the penal code, which prohibits "membership of an illegal organization" and "making communist propaganda".

Mrs Bekel, who is 37, was pregnant when arrested on July 17, 1981, and taken to the notorious Evrenlik and Research Laboratories attached to Ankara's police headquarters. She was tortured and subsequently miscarried.

Later she was moved to Mamak military prison, known for the severity and arbitrariness of its discipline and the routine punishment of prisoners.

A former prisoner with her has told Amnesty International that both of them badly beaten up at the end of 1981. Conditions in the jail are widely reported to have become harsher.

Mrs Bekel's husband, Sahir Sukru Bekel, is also in Mamak and also on trial under Article 141/5.



Mrs Bekel: Miscarried after being tortured.

Jayewardene proposal opposed

Coalition partner fears for Sri Lanka security

From a Correspondent, Colombo

The Ceylon Workers' Congress, a partner in the Sri Lanka coalition Government, has expressed fears about a proposal by President Jayewardene to delegate executive powers to MPs to handle security measures in their electorates.

Mr S. Thondaman, Minister of Rural Industrial Development and party leader, said the proposal undermined the party of a 1981 statement by President Jayewardene in which he said: "I regret that some members of my party have spoken in Parliament and outside words that encourage violence and the murders, rapes and arson that have been committed."

The CWC said the decision to hand over security functions to MPs roused alarm and a resurgence of old fears. Speaking of the situation in the north and east, where much blood has been shed in the struggle for a separate Tamil state, it said that uncertainty and fear pervaded the areas, and the people felt the Govern-

ment was unwilling to take responsibility for their safety and security. They were compelled "to look towards India as an alternative source of security."

The CWC wants the Government to halt this trend by assuming full responsibility for safety and preventing harassment or eviction.

Mr Thondaman, the only minister to have met a Tamil separatist leader, is a controversial figure. Opposition MPs have said they would like to move a vote of no confidence in him.

The Sri Lanka Freedom Party, which has also condemned the attempt to give executive powers to MPs.

Its president, Mr T. B. Illangaratne, a former minister in Mrs Bandaranaike's Government in the early 1970's, says the trend is "towards the decentralization of dictatorial power by making use of the ethnic crisis and showing itself in ugly terrorism".

Somali anger

Reports that Israel and South Africa were flying arms into Somalia were lies, the Somali Embassy in London said. The claims, made in Nairobi by the opposition Somali Salvation Democratic Front, came from a group, sponsored by Ethiopia, the embassy said.

Warsaw meeting

Warsaw (AFP) - Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng of China, the highest-ranking Chinese official to visit East Europe in more than 20 years, held talks here with the Polish leader, General Jaruzelski, in which they agreed to develop governmental contacts and relations.

Caledonia separatists reject hard line

Noumea (Reuters, AFP)

Kanak separatists have opted for conciliation with France by deciding to take part in French-run elections in New Caledonia and cancelling a demonstration here in the territory's capital.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front endorsed participation in the August poll, the first stage in a plan to end 130 years of French rule, at a two-day congress which ended yesterday.

The congress, attended by about 1,500 separatist delegates, also decided to cancel an

independence rally on June 8 in Noumea. Demonstrations will be held elsewhere in the territory to protest against French moves to reinforce its military presence, but Noumea is a white settler stronghold and the decision reflected a desire to avoid a repeat of earlier clashes in which 21 people died.

The congress, held in the north-eastern town of Hienghene, also decided to end an only partly successful month-long Kanak boycott of French-run schools.

The delegates decided to

Iran and Iraq step up tit-for-tat air war

Tehran (AFP) - Iranian planes bombed two "economic installations" in northern Iraq yesterday. Radio Tehran reported. The attacks on Koi Sanjaq, north of Kirkuk, and Aqrah, to the east caused "major damage".

On Sunday Iranian planes, retaliating for Iraqi raids on Iranian cities, bombed Al Amarah in southern Iraq. The radio said that at least seven people were killed and 30 injured in new Iraqi overnight raids on the Iranian capital. The raids have broken an undeclared truce in the "war of the cities", attacks on civilian centres.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman reported that Iraqi aircraft bombed the Iranian military camp at Am-Khoch, followed by strikes on three cities in the west and Ahvaz in the south-west. Radio in Tehran said at least 21 people were killed in the Iraqi raids.

Iraq sent home 30 wounded and sick Iranian prisoners of war via Turkey yesterday, under Red Cross supervision.

Iraqi blamed for Kuwait attack

Kuwait (Reuters) - Security forces have identified a suicide car bomber, who failed in an assassination bid on Kuwait's ruler on Saturday, as an Iraqi with a Pakistani passport, the newspaper *al-Arabi* reported. He belonged to the banned Iraqi al-Dawa al-Islamia party, fighting for an Iranian-style fundamentalist regime in Iraq.

The Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Sheikh Saad al-Abdulla al-Sabah, said security would be tightened in Kuwait.

Duarte shuffles key portfolios

San Salvador (AFP) - President Duarte of El Salvador announced a small government reshuffle on his return here from a visit to the United States, naming Vice-President and Interior Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramont as the new Foreign Minister.

Senior Jorge Eduardo Tenorio leaves the Foreign Ministry to become Minister of the Presidency in succession to Señor Julio Rey Prender, who takes over the new Culture and Communications Ministry.

Cathedral under threat

Singapore (Reuters) - Engineers are trying to save St Andrew's Anglican Cathedral after a wall separating it from an underground railway building site collapsed and started a landslide which interrupted a morning service here.

More than 200 lorries of earth were rushed to fill the gap but it will be a week before the 123-year-old church can be considered safe.

Trial bodyguard

Manila (AP) - Lawyers of Rebecca Quijano, who testified she saw a soldier shoot the opposition leader Benigno Aquino, have organized a private 17-man security force with orders to shoot anyone who might harm her. Attorney Clarence Guerrero said there had been threats and pressures for her to withdraw her evidence to the court trying General Fabian Ver and 25 others for Aquino's murder.

MP murdered

Nairobi (AFP) - Mystery surrounded the murder on Sunday night of an MP, Horace Ongili Owiti, slashed to death at his home in western Kenya. Police said nothing had been taken from his home and his car was intact. The killers were said to have broken down his front door and chased him into a field, where they hacked him with machetes.

Cup reprieve

Brussels (Reuters) - Immigration officers at Ostend and Zeebrugge said they would suspend a three-day work to rule tomorrow when up to 20,000 football fans are expected for the European Cup Final here between Liverpool and Juventus.

Crying off

Addis Ababa (Reuters) - An Organization of African Unity conference on South Africa's apartheid system, due to take place here next month, has been postponed because of a poor response from those invited, OAU sources said.

SABRA AND CHATILA APPEAL

Suffering and death continues in the Palestinian camps of Sabra, Chatila and Bourj Barajneh. Those who survived the massacres are now victims of the most recent fighting. Total and partial destruction of hospitals has left patients without refuge or treatment. The wounded need urgent medical aid. We need your support now.

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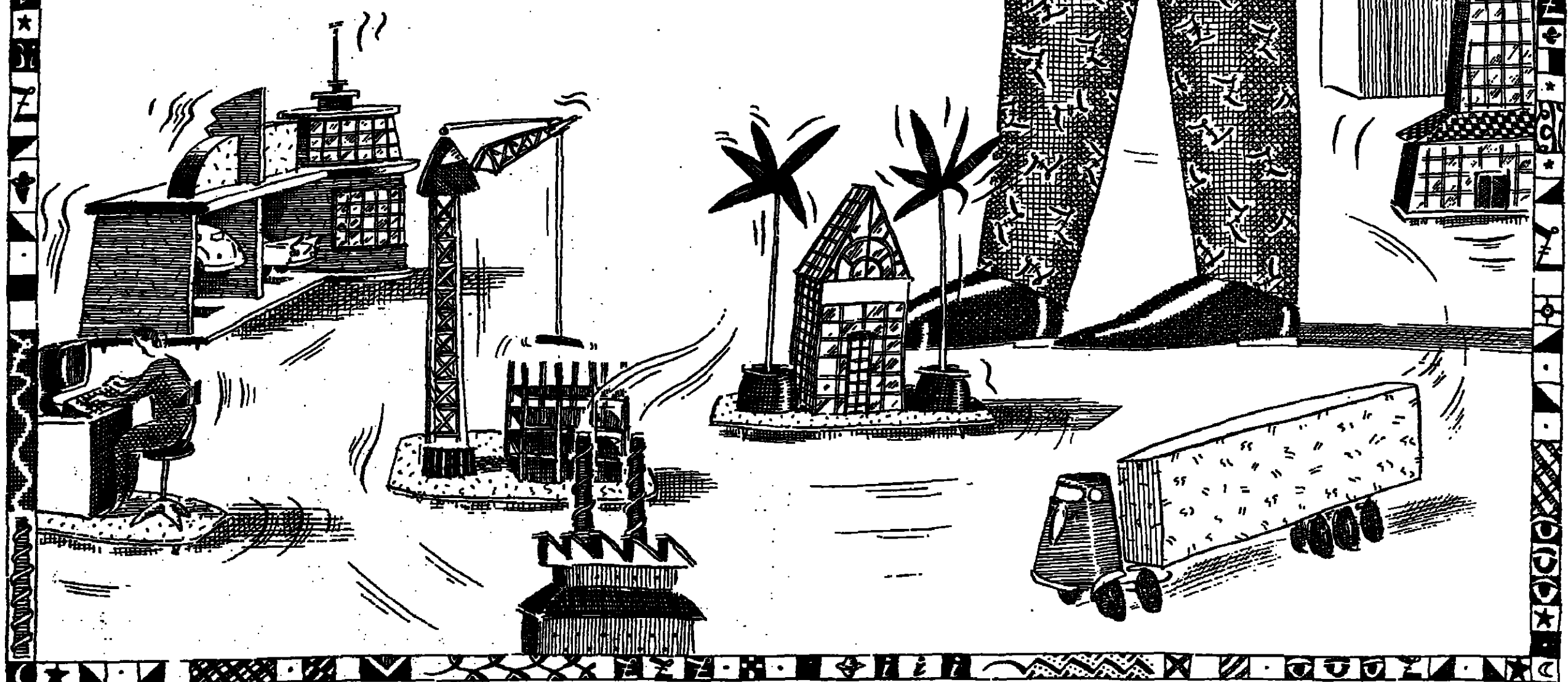
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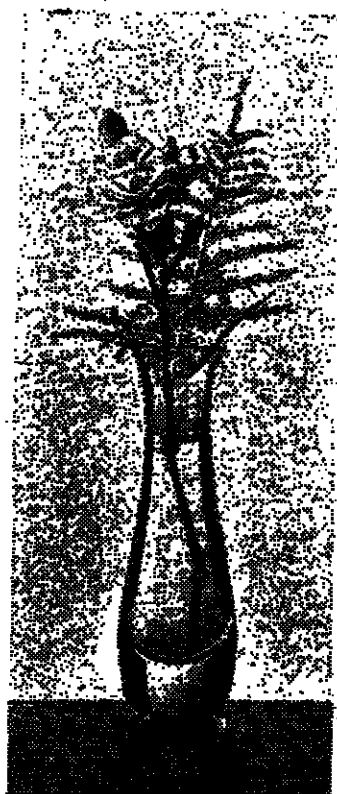
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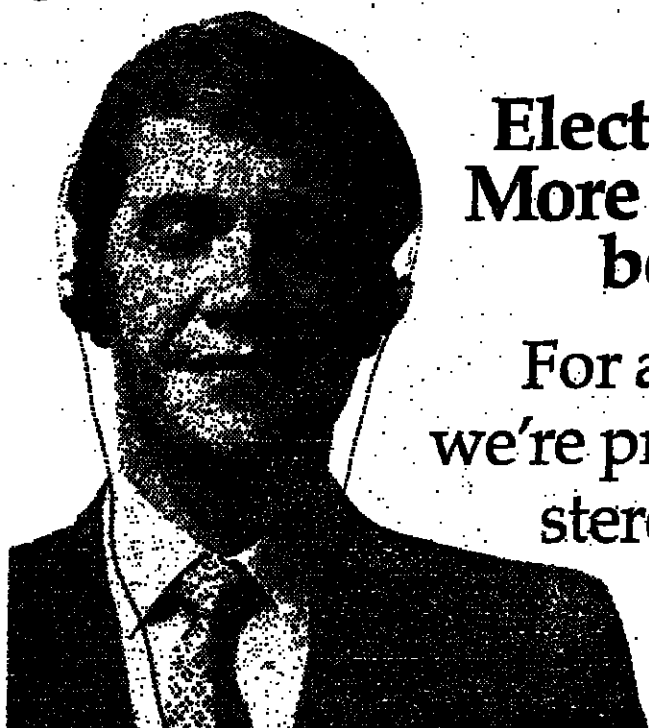
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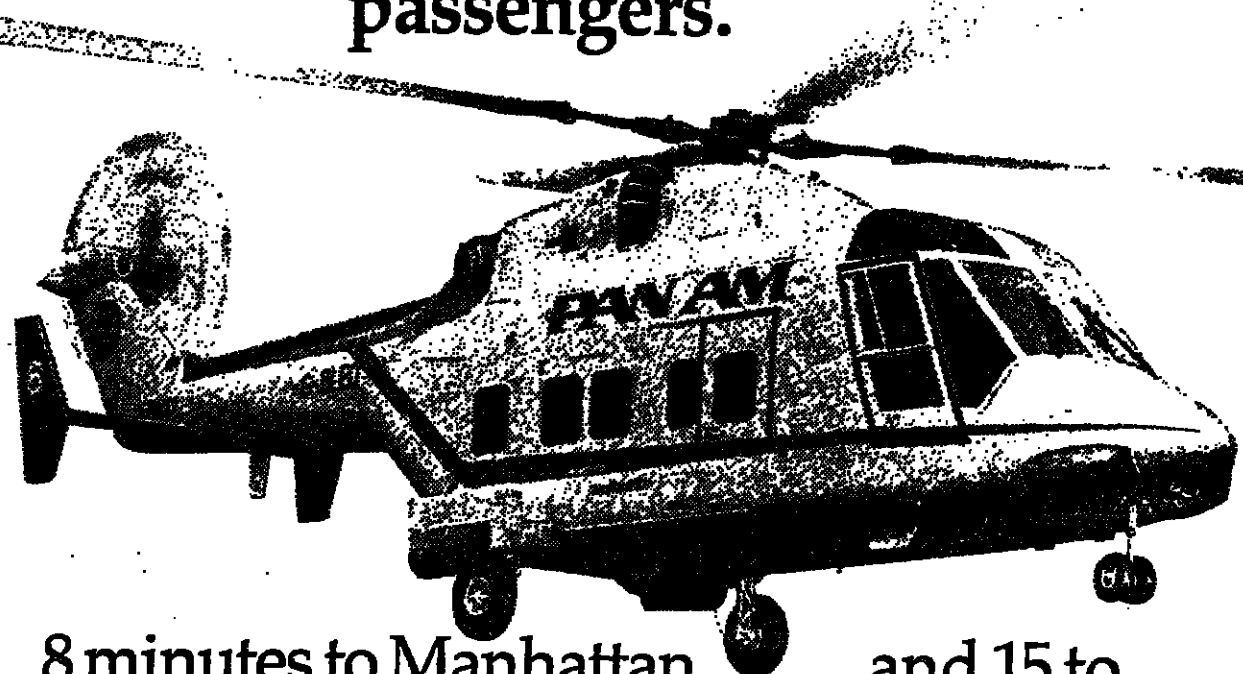
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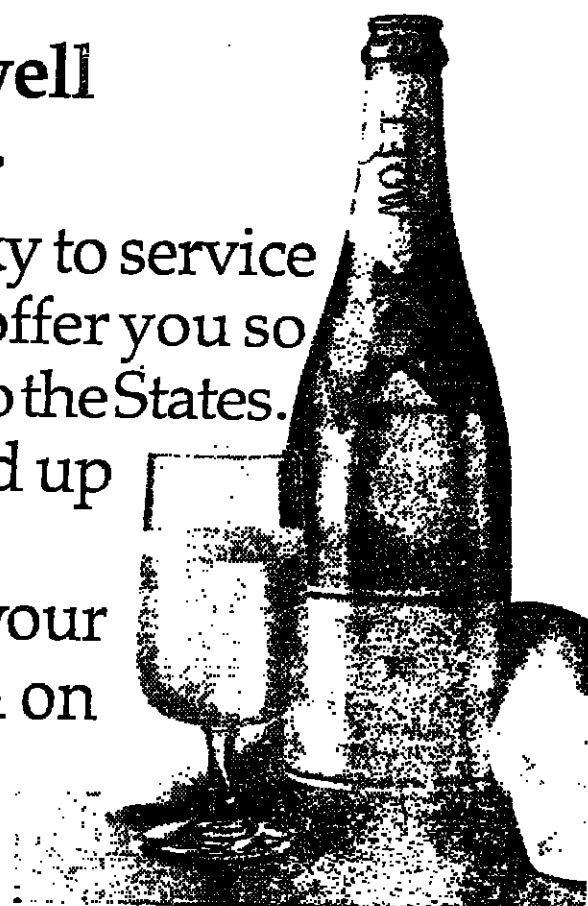
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Every picture tells a different story

Did the Getty Museum pay \$7m for a fake? Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent, continues her quest to solve the riddle of the Flemish 'masterpiece', the *Annunciation*



The Adoration of the Magi is whereabouts and condition remain a mystery

Even Sherlock Holmes did not pull it off every time. Little human frailties get in the way of solving mysteries; the man who dies in possession of crucial evidence, for instance, or the professional adviser who refuses to betray his client's confidences. Holmes might have made a better job of investigating whether the Getty Museum's \$7m *Annunciation* is a fake, but I doubt it.

The *Annunciation* which has been attributed to Dieric Bouts, is remarkable because it is painted on cloth; nearly all the 15th century pictures that have survived are on panel.

Since February, when *The Times* published Alain Tarica's criticisms of the painting, suggesting on stylistic grounds that it was a fake begun by one 20th-century hand and finished by another, he has rung me frequently with new nuggets of information about the picture's history. Tarica, who lives in New York, is a French art dealer and a workaholic.

THE STORY SO FAR

Three important Flemish paintings on linen have come to light in the last five years, apparently from the same source, which remains a closely guarded secret. They match the description of a set of

It is suggested that the newly discovered paintings formed part of a composite altarpiece as shown above. The large Bouts 'Crucifixion', now in Brussels, would have formed the centre-piece with the 'Annunciation' and 'Adoration' on one side, the 'Resurrection' and the National Gallery's 'Entombment' on the other. Top right the 'Annunciation', right the 'Resurrection'.

four reputed to have been acquired in Vienna in 1815 by Milan's delegate to the Congress there, Count Diego Guicciardi. The fourth, an *Entombment*, was acquired in Milan in 1860 for the London National Gallery by its director, Sir Charles Eastlake. The last time that the three others were recorded together was in an exhibition at the Brera in Milan in 1872. The catalogue gave only the briefest description and no illustrations. Have they reappeared - or are the new pictures fakes painted to match the descriptions?

First to appear was the *Resurrection* sold at Sotheby's in 1980 for £1.87m to the Norton Simon Museum of Los Angeles. The sale was handled by Derek Johns, then head of Sotheby's Old Master department. Shortly afterwards he left Sotheby's to establish a new art dealing firm, Harrari and Johns, of Duke Street, St James's.

Last year he handled the sale to the Getty Museum of a second picture, the *Annunciation*, with the help of fellow dealers Eugene Thaw of New York and Artemis of Duke Street. Alain Tarica first saw it (and pronounced his views) when Thaw was negotiating a

sale to his friend Ronald Lauder; the sale was cancelled and it went to the Getty instead.

The third painting, 'The Adoration of the Magi', remains a mystery. Derek Johns has offered to arrange for the Getty's paintings curator, Dr Myron Laskin, to see it in Switzerland while stating categorically that it will never be for sale. It is said to have been heavily repainted but no one other than Derek Johns admits to having seen it. Why was this one repainted and not the others? Presumably the three pictures stand or fall together.

The most important clue in this mystery is the *Annunciation* painting itself. The Getty's technicians have studied it but no scientific reports have been released. Their chief of conservation has, however, shown to London to study the National Gallery's *Entombment* and says that the relining canvas used for the two pictures is identical and must pre-date 1860, when the National Gallery acquired its picture. This sounds as if it rules out Tarica's theory.

However, Tarica has various alternative explanations of how the pictures came into existence. They may have been painted using old materials to fit the descriptions in the 1872 catalogue, one (or two) may have survived and the others (or other) have been painted to match; the linen surface of 1872 may have survived with the order into the study of early Flemish painting in the first half of the 20th century was Max J. Friedlander. In the 1960s his former assistant edited a reissue of his major eight-volume work translated into English with some additions. In the Bouts volume he inserted a photograph of the *Resurrection* describing it as 'Bouts (?)' and 'in the possession of the art dealer Matthiesen, ca. 1946'.

Tracing the history of the pictures between 1872 and 1980 is the only way to find the truth.



CLUES

Three sets of clues to the paintings' history could be followed up.

1. The owners of the paintings as recorded in the 1872 catalogue: for the *Resurrection* Signor Conte Vittorio Melzi; for the *Adoration* Nobile Signor Paolo Guicciardi; for the *Annunciation* Nobile Sig. Avvocato Giuseppe Casanova.
2. The two labels which were originally on the back of the *Annunciation*. One is handwritten and reads: 'Bolletta N.21 Sign Conte Diego Melzi'. The other is printed and reads: 'Comitato Esecutivo Esposizione Arte Antica 427'.
3. The great scholar who put order into the study of early Flemish painting in the first half of the 20th century was Max J. Friedlander. In the 1960s his former assistant edited a reissue of his major eight-volume work translated into English with some additions. In the Bouts volume he inserted a photograph of the *Resurrection* describing it as 'Bouts (?)' and 'in the possession of the art dealer Matthiesen, ca. 1946'.

MELZI AND OTHERS

The Milan telephone book revealed the existence of Count Diego Melzi di Cusano, a sprightly 80-year-old who stated categorically that there had only ever been two Count Diego Melzis, himself

and his grandfather, who died in 1889 after an adventurous military life fighting for the unification of Italy with the Piedmontese army.

Count Diego Melzi and his family came enthusiastically to my assistance. Intrigued by the pictures they threw themselves into discovering how the 1872 owners were related and what heirs were living today. Volume after volume of the *Libro d'Oro* of the Italian aristocracy came out of the shelves, together with carefully updated family trees.

That the three pictures exhibited in 1872 were the companions to the *Entombment* purchased by Eastlake was demonstrated beyond doubt. Eastlake recorded that Count Diego Guicciardi bought the paintings in Vienna in 1815 and these were clearly they, for all the 1872 owners were his relations.

This was satisfactory as far as it went, but none of the descendants of the 1872 owners had ever heard of the family owning important Flemish pictures. The present Count Diego Melzi, direct heir of Paolo Guicciardi, was born in 1904, so his memory spans most of this century. Lodovico Lanza, Vittorio Melzi's grandson and direct heir, is in his sixties but had never heard of such a picture.

Casanova's heir, Dr Annibale Scotti-Casanova, who lives in Monte Carlo, with second homes in Milan and Rome, is an art collector but knows nothing of the *Annunciation*.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 655)

- ACROSS
- 1 Uphold (6)
 - 5 Chalcid-type (4)
 - 8 Rule (5)
 - 9 Treachery (7)
 - 11 Swing the lead (8)
 - 13 So be it (4)
 - 15 Canterbury martyr (6,1,6)
 - 17 Be worthy of (4)
 - 18 Confusion (8)
 - 21 Incentives (7)
 - 22 Sludge (5)
 - 23 Docket (4)
 - 24 Gold hump (6)

- DOWN
- 2 Rushed cloth (5)
 - 3 Pub (3)
 - 4 Numbers expert (13)
 - 5 Comply with (4)
 - 6 Muslim veil (7)
 - 7 Fire-breathing god (10)
 - 10 Useless person (3,7)
 - 12 Close to (4)
 - 14 Public protest (4)
 - 16 Monstrous (7)
 - 19 Thick (5)
 - 20 Cause pain (4)
 - 22 One-horse carriage (3)

SOLUTION TO No 654

ACROSS: 1 Chief 4 Solomon 8 Spear 9 Enforce 10 Autobahn 11 Gall 13 Sudden death 17 Buck 18 Colossus 21 Deviant 22 Iduna 23 Soldier 24 Night
DOWN: 1 Casual 2 Id est 3 Forebode 4 Stephen 5 Potter 6 Loft 6 Wordiant 7 Needle 12 Devotion 14 Uncivil 15 Abides 16 Askant 19 Slung 20 Surt

From Russia with love?

A space satellite that beams the latest medical data to specialists in hospitals and research centres on both sides of the Iron Curtain is the dream of a handful of doctors from East and West.

They meet at a conference in Budapest next month to discuss ways of replacing political confrontation with medical cooperation. In reality, however, the exchange of such expertise between Britain and the Soviet Union is in poor health and danger of expiring.

An Anglo-Russian agreement, signed in 1975, is almost defunct. The two governments had wanted to 'promote the further development and extension of co-operation between their countries in the field of medicine and public health'. But it has become a casualty of the cold diplomatic years since then.

An unofficial lifeline is still delicately held, however, through low-key, informal visits by doctors and scientists on both sides.

Why do they do it, and what do they achieve? What has Russia's huge and cumbersome state health service, riddled with problems, got to offer Britain's creaking NHS?

Some of the answers are startling. Last year, Russian doctors sent a kidney to London for transplant into a 59-year-old Essex man. The kidney arrived, unannounced, packed in ice in a cardboard box from an Aeroflot flight into Heathrow. With it was a note from a Moscow surgeon explaining that no recipient for it could be found in Russia or the Eastern bloc, and offering it to the UK Transplant Centre in Britain.

The operation was a success. It was the first, and so far the only, collaboration of its kind. 'But there is no reason why it shouldn't happen again', says Peter Brooman, an administrator at the centre. 'The goodwill exists on both sides.'

Earlier this month a group of 15 British doctors toured hospitals and clinics in Moscow and Leningrad. They were shown superbly equipped surgeries in health centres that are an integral part of large Soviet factories. They learned about a £500 million plan to give every man, woman and child in the Soviet Union a complete physical check-up once a year.

The doctors came home impressed, but aware that they were shown the best, rather than the average in health care. 'There is great enthusiasm among Russian doctors to compare notes with us', says Dr Alistair Cameron, a Leeds GP who took part. 'They probably do have more to gain than we do, but these exchanges have a value that goes beyond their practical worth.'

Next weekend, British ophthalmic surgeons will gather at Gleneagles in Scotland to hear the latest work of Professor Svyatoslav Feodorov, whose remarkable surgery to correct myopia is now increasingly available in NHS hospitals. 'I can buy anything in the world', Feodorov told a visiting British surgeon a month ago. 'But I cannot buy people's brains. That is where you can help me most.'

The visitor, Mr Philip Starr,

is a consultant surgeon at the Royal Northern and Royal Free hospitals in London. 'The Russians are willing to help, but they are also desperate to learn', he says. 'You are more or less sat down and pumped for information.'

In Siberia, one surgeon has developed an early diagnosis and treatment of stomach cancer by analysing gastric juices. Another has pioneered a way to treat bone fractures without plaster.

Cardiac surgeons have perfected the use of artificial heart valves and have worked with American colleagues to perfect the artificial heart itself. Transplanting human hearts is rejected by Soviet doctors as unethical.

Such advances and such attitudes reflect only a small fragment of the Russian medical picture, however. Our Moscow correspondent, Richard Owen, points out: 'While Russian medicine is advanced in specific areas, general health care is appalling here.' Life expectancy in the Soviet Union has dropped from 65 to 62 years for men, and from 74 to 73 for women in the last 15 years. Child mortality at 20 cases per 1,000 is almost double the British rate.

Outside of the major cities, medical facilities are basic and sparse. The laudable scheme for a national screening system appears to rely on the belief that an emphasis on prevention rather than cure will lead to a need for fewer hospitals. Similar



views were expressed when the NHS was being set up, in Britain.

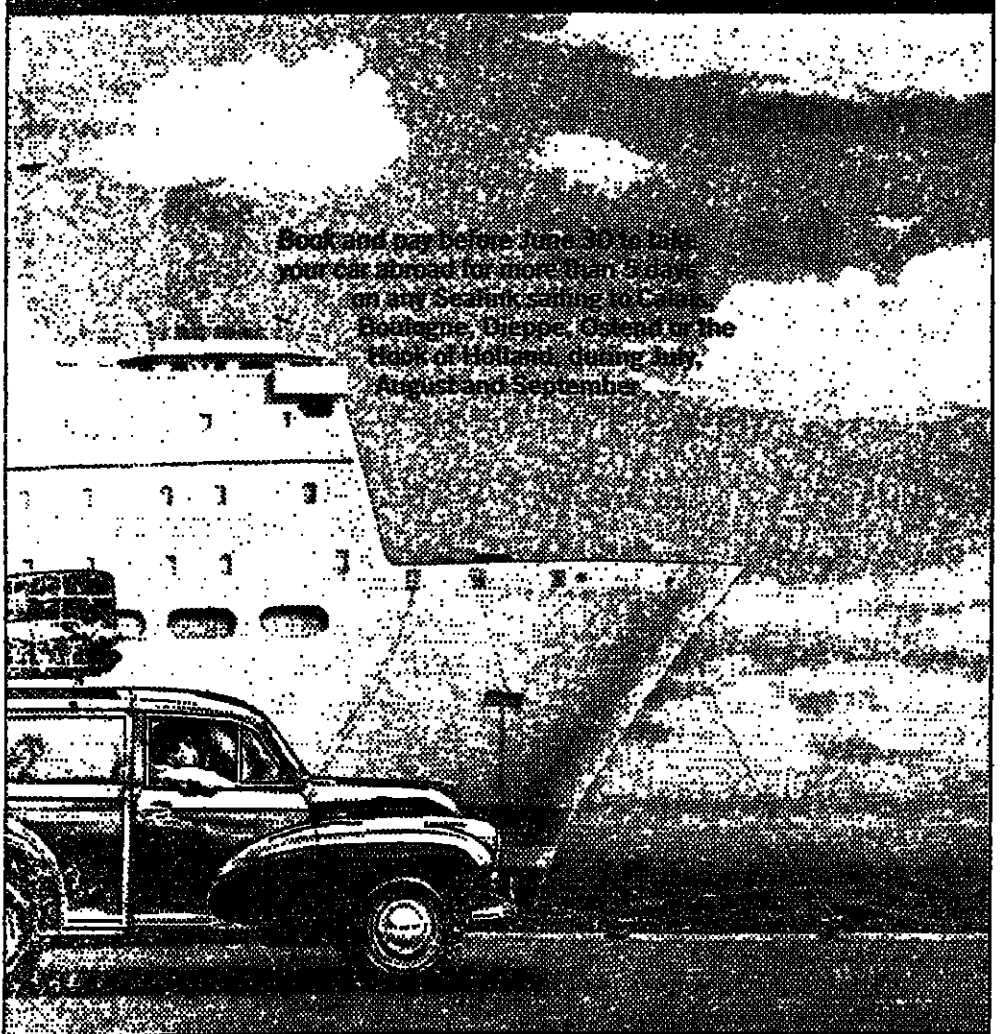
Experience soon disproved the predictions. That the two countries can and should learn from each other's experiences is precisely the view of those doctors who meet in Budapest on June 28 for the Fifth Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

The group was set up in the belief that nuclear weapons are the ultimate health risk. Participants in Budapest include the director general of the World Health Organisation and leading medical figures from Britain, the United States and Russia.

Discussions will range from the launch of a 'space for health' satellite to public health, child mortality and immunology. But just how much the meeting will influence the politicians to reactivate the 1975 agreement on medical exchange remains in doubt.

Thomson Prentice

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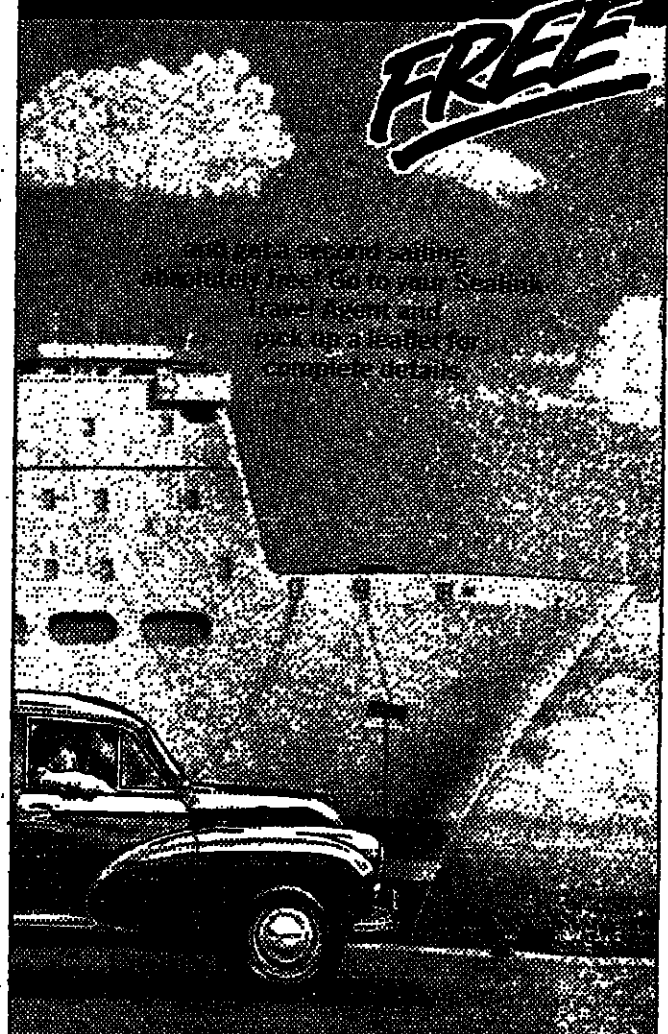


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Extraordinary new jewels

This month of May has seen an explosion of interest in "New Jewellery". A major show combining modern jewellery with avant garde fashion was put on at Goldsmith's Hall, an important exhibition of American jewellery opened at the Victoria and Albert Museum, a newly published book discusses the new trends in jewellery; last week a selling exhibition of young designers' jewels opened at the National Theatre; next weekend five metalwork students at the Royal College of Art offer their wares.

At the same time, the commercial jewellers have become more aware of craft and design. Last Wednesday, the costume jewellery company Corocraft, announced the creation of a Fashion Jewellery Bursary at the Royal College of Art. The Platinum Awards for 1985, also announced last week, are designed to introduce craftsmen jewellers to platinum.

The link between all the modern jewellers is not necessarily forged in metal. Wendy Ramshaw is working in feathers, making great arcs of brilliantly coloured plumage, trimmed and shorn, long and delicate, dyed rich cobalt blue and set in silver. Gail Kavan at the RCA is working in plastic tubing; Clarissa Mitchell uses the space-age metals niobium and titanium; Simon Costin picks over fish skeletons.

Craft is the essential skill of the modern jeweller and the craft movement of the 1970s has grown to form a new grouping among jewellers - between the mass production of conventional trinkets, and the "high" jewellers working in precious metals and gems.

"Fusing Forces" was the name of the show inspired by Jean Muir, produced by Mikel Rosen and put on for the National Association of Decorative and Fine Art Societies. It showed in a series of parades and tableaux, how the crafts of knitting and print, as well as the skills of cut and tailoring, can be complemented by jewels.

Sharon Plant of Aspects, one of the small shops specializing in modern jewellery, notes how few of her designers went through the traditional metal-work training. Many developed their jewellery from other disciplines: from painting, graphic design and especially from sculpture.

Men wearing jewellery is a current phenomenon. John Wind, the son of a sculptor, trained as a painter at the Slade

and is his own best advertisement. His "extraordinary collages of jewels" - broken watches, discarded badges, unpaired earrings and bits of chain - are made into sculptural brooches, belts and even collar clips. Wind collects like a magpie, weaves the objects together as a bird would a nest. His next step, he promises, is to move into precious metals to create ultimate junk jewellery.

Masterworks of Contemporary American Jewellery: Sources and Concepts. The Victoria and Albert Museum, Jewellery Gallery. Until July 25.

Margaret Craver's delicate enameled enamel jewellery, the colours floating like oil drops on the surface, is strategically placed at the V & A. Beside it, in a case of 17th century jewellery, using the same technique.

This small exhibition, part of the current American Festival, brings to London some of the most seminal works, like Alexander Calder's graphic silver necklaces from the 1940s, or Earl Pardon's sculptural rosewood and silver pendant (1955). Richard Mawdsley's unflinching repoussé head trapped in sculpted gold and titanium is figurative. The most recent works tend to express themselves through craft, and especially through enamelling techniques. Collette's cloisonné enamel in a mosaic overlay of rich colour and pattern; William Harper's striking, tactile "charm beads" necklace of champagne and cloisonné enamel on three different metals.

All the jewellery, and especially Robert Ebendorf's baubles of rice paper and gold foil, emphasize the three-dimensional aspect of modern jewellery. The exhibition is mounted by Barbara Rockerfeller Jewellery Associates of New York.

Dazzle, a selling exhibition of contemporary jewellery in the main entrance foyer, the National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1. Until July 6.

As an exhibition of creative jewellery, Dazzle is a disappointment; for those interested in buying modern jewellery it should be a delight to find original work at mass production prices: crescents of titanium as colourful earrings for £7.50 and a bold niobium necklace for under £30.

Materials range from titanium (all too much of it), to perspex, aluminium, glass, plas-

tics and wood. Yet much of the work looks the same.

I suppose you get what you pay for, for the work of the more established jewellers like Michael Bolton leaps out from the mass and is priced accordingly. His beautifully crafted beetle pendant with a flash of blue bottle green niobium in the body (£6.50) shows the alchemy of the new metals in the hands of a fine designer. Of the rest, I liked Suzannah Weston's black steel inlaid with silver and gold; Alison Varley's blackened metal set with flashes of colour and Clarissa's sure touch with titanium, especially her interesting combinations of textures in necklaces of freshwater pearls interspersed with niobium.

The New Jewellery, trends and traditions, by Peter Dörner and Ralph Turner, Thames and Hudson, £20. (Illustrations 231; colour plates 115).

Jewellery as traditional adornment or as an art form is the theme of this book, which spells out in the graphic illustrations the shock of the new.

The text divides the jewellery into abstract and figurative, each category part of mainstream jewellery in that it is "familiar in function", even when using unconventional materials. This means that, in contrast to the more "radical departures" the mainstream jewellery is designed to adorn. Significantly, hardly any of the lavish illustrations show the jewellery worn in the context of clothing. The exceptions are Ralph Turner's collection of quintessentially 1970s badges shown against blue jeans, Esther Knobel's painted tin acrobats dancing across a man's T-shirt and Otto Kunzli's abstract brooches.

I would have liked the authors (Turner was co-founder of the Electrum Gallery) to confront the issue of jewels as design objects versus jewels as adornment. Suzanna Haron's circles and swirls of papier mâché, cotton and nylon are captioned as "wearable and non-wearable objects". Can "jewellery" be so described if it hangs only on your wall? And aren't some of the radical new departures best summed up as the emperor's new jewels?

FASHION PEOPLE

Walking on air is designer Roland Klein, whose new uniforms for British Airways are to be launched on a tidal wave of publicity on the Côte d'Azur tomorrow.

The new look for BA, a year in the gestation, will be unveiled in the exotic surroundings of the Palm Beach Casino in Cannes - a suitably Gallic venue for the French-born Klein, who overcame stiff opposition from a galaxy of designer names. John Playfair was the other designer selected to revamp the stern lines of the existing BA uniforms which have to be ergonomic as well as elegant, and capable of with-

standing an endless fashion parade down the aircraft's aisle, as well as changes in temperatures from Atlantic to Pacific.

Meanwhile, designer Murray Arbell is jettisoning back from a month-long American "trunk" show - as the whistle stop fashion tours are called.

He is also flying high, having been invited by Continental Airlines to stage the first mid-air fashion show since Emilio Pucci produced an airline striptease in the 1960s. Arbell inaugurated the new Houston route with a show of suitably glamorous Texan-style frocks.

Who will be next to join the Mile High fashion club?



SIMON COSTIN (left): predatory bird claw with decorative talons. Part of a group of fish and fowl jewellery inspired by the doctrine of symbolist painters. The turkey's foot was wired to make a "desperate grasp". Simon Costin, makes masks and jewellery to order (01-555 8588). His collection is at Liberty in August.



CLARISSA MITCHELL

(above): bold designs in niobium and titanium, the space-age materials that have brought iridescent metallic colour to modern jewellery. Clarissa Mitchell is currently showing at Dazzle in the National Theatre foyer, SE1. Her collection includes niobium used with freshwater pearls.

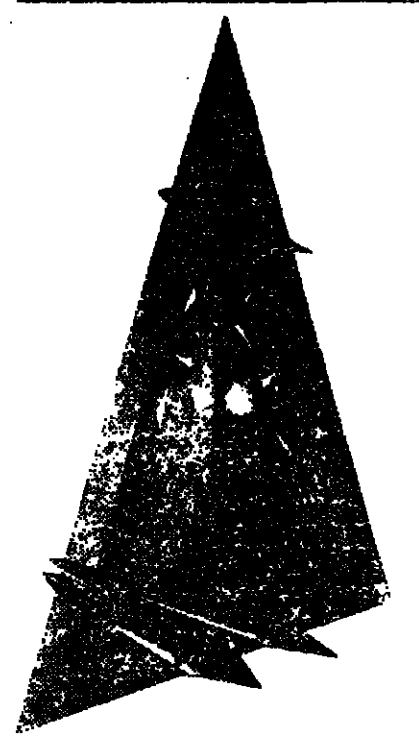


WENDY RAMSHAW (above): dramatic circle of brilliantly dyed emu feathers set in silver, recently displayed at the V & A Craft Shop. An established jeweller, Wendy Ramshaw's work is a fine example of ornament as decoration. "When my customers ask how to store them, I tell them to hang my jewels on the wall", she says.

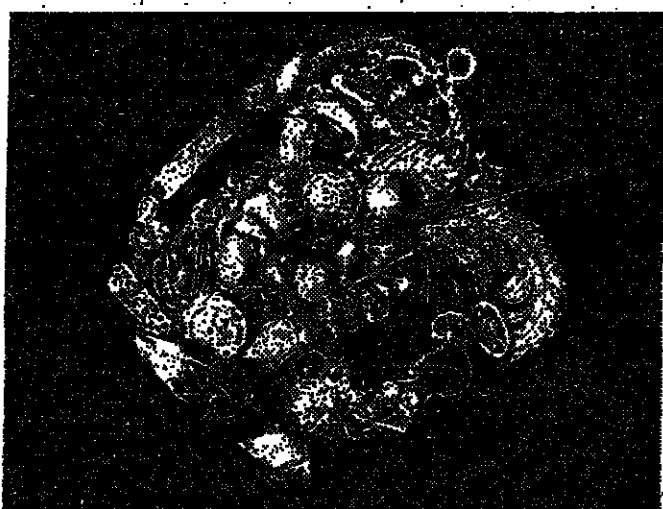
DAVID HENSEL (right): "I start with an idea and try to express it as I would with a sculpture". He was trained in fine art at Brighton and brings a painter's eye for colour and detail to his jewellery. He uses semi-precious materials, like carved ivory with bone. Collection at Charles de Temple, 52 Jermyn Street W1.



RONNY de VILDER (above): bringing a colour and decoration to a familiar object. "Time" was the theme of Fusing Forces at the Goldsmith's Hall.



FRED RICH (top): enamel pendant on a skate wave silk ribbon. From 21 Portobello Green W11. Earrings by Peter Chatwyn. GAIL KLEVAN (above): plastic sculpture decorated with metal rivets. At the RCA degree show May 31 - June 8.



JOHN WIND (above): ultimate junk jewellery brooch, made from disparate pieces sculpted into dramatic form. "I'm not using trash but transforming it." John Wind (below), brooch £25 from Hanchers, 21 Barrett Street W1.

Angela Gore

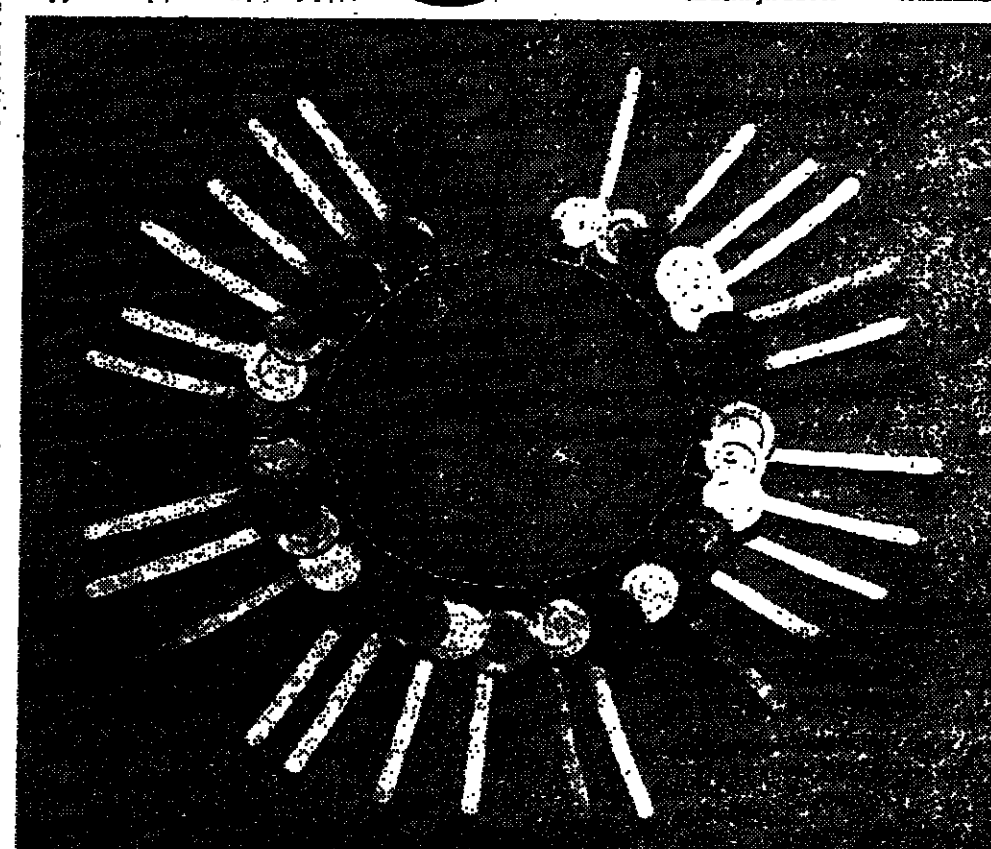


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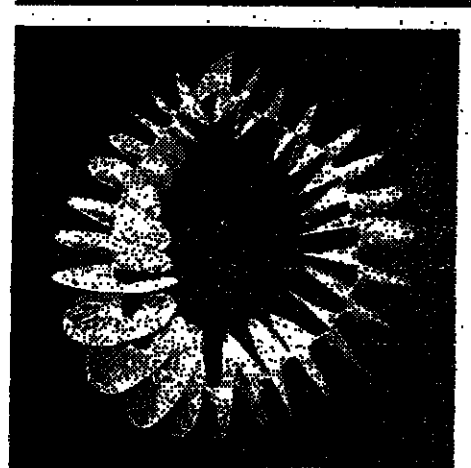
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ALEXANDER CALDER (above): the founding father of sculptural modern jewellery and the creator of the mobile. His work is central to the major assessment of Contemporary American Jewellery in the Jewellery Gallery at the Victoria and Albert Museum until July 25 (closed Friday and Sunday morning). The metalwork of the 1940s contrasts with the recent work which uses enamelling to bring colour to the sculptural shapes.

JEAN-PAUL ALEMAN (left): coiled wire necklaces covered in stitched silk. An example of the innovative use of unusual materials for decorative jewellery that is the hallmark of the new movement. This picture from The New Jewellery which discusses the trends in the modern movement and shows the variety of materials used from Caroline Broadhead's raw strands of nylon to David Wetkin's dramatic spiral of paper.



THERESA CZYZEWICZ (above): twists of paper and silk made up into shawls from Aspects Whitfield Street W1. Fusing Forces photographs by DAVID CORRO

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THE TIMES DIARY

Blacks unblackened

The Musicians' Union is getting into a frightful muddle in its opposition to apartheid. So much so that it finds itself at loggerheads with that champion of the black cause, the GLC. Because it has a blanket ban on all South African artists, the union last week refused to allow Channel 4's *Black on Black* programme to show a clip of a South African band, the Malow Poets, playing its *Song of the People*. That the band is black, from Soweto, and implacably opposed to apartheid seems to matter not a jot. "If they were so hostile to apartheid I would think they would get out of South Africa," the union's assistant general secretary, Jack Stoddart, tells me. The GLC is baffled by this attitude and, defying the union's repeated objections, has booked the band to play at a rally in the Jubilee Gardens this Sunday.

Sunday slot?

The Post Office is conducting a feasibility study on restoring Sunday postal collections, stopped in 1976. It is being carried out on the orders of the chairman, Sir Ronald Dearing, who was lobbied by John Wylie, a retired doctor in Brighton. "Sir Ronald was quite clearly and unequivocally sympathetic," says Wylie. The study so surprised the PO's press officers that they denied its existence. Sir Ronald, however, claims there must have been "some misunderstanding on their part" and confirms that his study will go ahead.

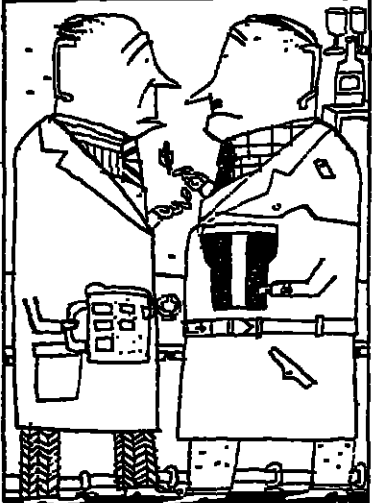
Yardstuck

Mystery is deepening over why Vickers shipyard in Barrow-in-Furness - jewel of the British warshipyards - is still not ready for sale under the Government's privatization plan. Handling the sale is Lazards (director Sir John Nott) which tells me the hold-up is due to matters too "sensitive" to disclose. One theory, denied by Lazards, is that Vickers is a defendant, with the nationalized British Shipbuilders, in the forthcoming Osprey copyright case, resulting in a *Laker-style* stumbling block in drawing up the memorandum for sale. Questions should be asked.

Windfall

Would you buy an IBM computer system? Hugh O'Neill, owner of the St. Quentin restaurant in the Bromington Road, would not. The week before last he received through the post an IBM computerized cheque made out to his restaurant for £114,657.53. He had never had any dealings with IBM and could only think the computer had confused his restaurant with a firm of chartered surveyors called St. Quintin. He kept the cheque all last week to see if IBM would ask for it back. It didn't. O'Neill has now put it in the post to them.

BARRY FANTONI



'And yesterday I took the kids out to see the rain. How about you?'

Blanket order

My note about members' sleeping arrangements at Boodle's reminds a member of the Naval and Military Club of the time he and his wife were forced to stay at his club because of a fog. "My wife had not even a toothbrush and as the bedroom was cold, and we were without shillings for the meter, we slept in one bed. The following morning the valet asked if Madam had any luggage! A short while later I was asked to identify myself and my lady to the secretary..." Meanwhile another reader sends me the secretary's notice which apparently appeared in the Travellers Club in Paris before a visit by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth: "Members should limit their invitations to their wives and daughters, and should not invite their mistresses, unless they are the wife or daughter of another member."

Blackened shirts

The Director of Public Prosecutions' office is about to be strewn with mock "Nazi" concentration camp shirts which are being openly sold in London and Exeter. A *Jewish Chronicle* reporter bought one for £12.50 last week from Artificial Eye in Kensington. It came complete with prison number, the Star of David and bore the label "Debenhams". Debenhams has denied all knowledge of the shirts and is to approach Artificial Eye to ensure its name is not associated with them. In Exeter, the shirts were being sold locally under the sale tag "Jew shirt". The Board of Deputies of British Jews has referred it to the DPP as a possible offence under the Race Relations Act.

PHS

Bernard Levin: the way we live now



The concrete post that killed David Wilkie - and a town in mourning for his murderers

Death knell for truth and decency

Thou shalt not kill. So, at any rate, it has long been supposed; now, however, it seems that the principle is being called into question. After the two Welsh miners who murdered a taxi-driver, David Wilkie, had been sentenced to life imprisonment, there were emotional scenes in and near the court. The murderers' families were understandably distressed (I dare say the late Mr Wilkie's family were also distressed when they learned that he was a corpse), as was the third miner who was on the bridge with the other two, but who was acquitted of all charges; he spoke, clearly affected, to television reporters, denying (what nobody had asserted) that the two convicted men had intended to kill the man they accounted for.

In circumstances as extreme as a murder trial ending in convictions, he would be an inexcusably harsh moralist who rebuked those closely involved for words, however unseemly, uttered under such pressure. But when days have passed, a different standard of judgment is required for men, not themselves connected by family ties, who speak, and do, evil publicly.

Perhaps some of my readers may stir uncomfortably at the word evil; it is certainly not a word to be used lightly, and I have always been careful to avoid it unless I really mean it. But in this case I cannot see how a lesser word would suffice.

A few days after the end of the trial, a demonstration and march of miners was organized in Rhymney, the town in which the two murderers lived. A newspaper photograph of the march was dominated by a placard, being held aloft, reading "Rhymney - A town in mourning". Now what word will you use, if not "evil", when I tell you that the mourning referred to was not for the victim, but for those who killed him?

That was not all; indeed it was nothing very much compared to what followed. First, the marchers had to be prevented from going to the house of Mr David Williams, the miner who had been travelling in the taxi driven by the murdered man, and who was therefore very lucky to escape with his life. The chairman of the local NUM lodge, Mr Ivor John, one of the leaders of the march, said that no one would speak to Mr Williams when he returned to the pit (he had been off work during the trial), but it seems that ostracism was not quite enough for some of Mr John's colleagues, so to avoid more well-merited vigorous action, the police felt it best to put a guard on Mr Williams's house and (with the stewards) divert the march. Thus balked, the marchers contented themselves with yells of "Scab", presumably uttered at the closest point to Mr Williams's home they were able to reach.

The march ended with a rally at the ground used for the local football, where there were several speeches. Let us consider first the report of what was said by Mr Ray Davies, a member (Labour) of the mid-Glamorgan County Council: "When that despicable verdict was announced there were shock waves of horror and revulsion that went through the valley."

Now I believe, and I doubt if I am in a minority, that when murder is toward, shock waves of horror and revulsion are more appropriately felt for the deed, together with the

murderer and his family, rather than for those who killed him. I have written before about the atrocity of the moral judgment that is the characteristic disease of our time, and the symptoms of which are the inability to see evil and the willingness to condone it when it is too loud to be ignored as invisible. What else but that disease, in an acute form, is at work here?

The meeting continued. Next up was the local Labour MP, Mr Edward Rowlands. He started with a pat on the head for morality: "We are not saying," he declared (oh, the courage of the man!) "that a terrible act was not done... But what we are saying is that the two lads in our community are not murderers and should not be branded as murderers."

Note the two carefully-placed words "lads" and "community". "Lads", especially ones belonging to a "community", cannot be murderers; a trifle too high-spirited at times, perhaps, and over-fond of horseplay, but murder? Come, come; you'll be accusing them of secondary picketing at this rate.

Ignorance of the law is no excuse. But I do not believe that Mr Rowlands is ignorant of the law. He is a highly educated man, he has been a Minister of State, and he knows perfectly well that at the heart of our legal system is the principle that a man is presumed to intend the consequences of his actions, whether he actually desired those consequences or not. Mr Hancock and Mr Shankland, the two convicted miners, clearly did not set out with premeditation to kill Mr Wilkie. But it must have been, and was, obvious to them both that what they did was practically certain to cause death or frightful injury, and armed with that knowledge they went ahead and did it. They thus committed murder, and those who commit murder are murderers, even if they are lads in a community. (There was, incidentally, a Welsh jury.)

But we have not finished. Let us consider next Mr Llew Smith, the Labour MP for the area. He said that the sentence was "political... a warning that anyone who decides to take on the government will not be tolerated". Just measure those words against what happened; for Mr Smith, the murder, in a particularly horrific and brutal manner, of a wholly innocent man, apparently constitutes "taking on the government". And that, I may say, is

communities will always be with them, and we will do our utmost to ensure that this absurd decision of the court is reversed."

But Mr Rowlands said something else: "Any one of us that took part in active picketing in the strike could have thrown those rocks because we were forced to protect our communities."

It does not take much knowledge of the case to see that Mr Rowlands is a liar; the murderers did not "throw rocks"; they dropped a forty-pound block of concrete, and a concrete fence post, off a bridge on to a car passing below, having first made sure that it was the car carrying a miner to work. But that's a detail; the substance of Mr Rowlands's words is clear, and they mean, if they mean anything at all, that what the murderers did was justified, and would have been justified whoever did it, because the NUM was "forced to protect our communities."

A taxi-driver, pursuing his trade, a miner, wishing to follow his; these were an army, they were, advancing with tanks and flame-throwers, to destroy "our communities" and put all the inhabitants to the sword? They were fair game, were they at least as the target of "rocking"? They had come, had they, to offer the Lord a burnt offering of two

"sacificial lambs"? With people like Mr Rowlands about, it's a mercy the two killers weren't persuaded to plead self-defence.

It is, of course, pointless to expect a Christian bishop in this country (of either the Anglican or Roman rite) to express moral outrage at the condonation of a foul murder done in the course of a political strike; one or two of them, if they were moved to comment on it at all (in, say, a passing reference at the end of a sermon otherwise entirely devoted to the wickedness of any suggestion of amending the Earnings-Related Pension system), would probably murmur that it was all most regrettable but that, after all, the late Mr Wilkie's action was something of a provocation. So I had better say it for them.

Those that live by the sword shall eventually do murder by the sword. The growing organized violence on picket lines, which has nothing to do with "defending our communities" (there were no "communities" round Mr Shah's Warrington printing plant), is an instrument of intimidation designed to weaken, and ultimately destroy, the foundation of a democratic society, by denying the duty to respect the rights of others, and thus to settle political differences peacefully and by democratic methods. No limits were set, in the miners' strike, to what might be done in the furtherance of that intimidatory end, and it was therefore obvious to any intelligent observer that, sooner or later, murder would be done; indeed, when the bridge siege began, the senior police officer of the area said precisely that, in so many words.

The "holy loathing of murder" (Rebecca West's phrase) is not to be dismissed or trifled with; it is the integument that binds societies of imperfect human beings that might otherwise fly apart under the centrifugal force of greed, intolerance or cruelty. Go and read (in the Authorized Version) the fourth chapter of Genesis, and if the hair does not prickle on the back of your neck, you are already deep in the swamp of the moral relativism that in the end leads to men saying that the conviction murderers is "despicable", that the murderers themselves are "sacificial lambs", that in any case "lads" in "communities" cannot be murderers, and that it is appropriate for a town to proclaim itself "in mourning" for two killers who are alive in prison rather than for the man they killed.

Men who make such comments on such deeds are as far beyond shame as they are beyond sense. But the rest of us must choose between Cain and Abel, and this case is as good a test of the difference as we are likely to have. God knows it aces me no pleasure to contemplate two young lives (both murderers are 21) immured in prison for years, particularly since the law's reach is apparently not long enough to touch those who led them into iniquity. But if we allow ourselves, because of that feeling to feel also that what they did was not iniquity, then we are on the road to hell. One way of getting off it would be to pay a visit to David Wilkie's grave.

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Honduras: the client left in the lurch

Washington Ronald Reagan is not usually flappable but when he met congressional leaders recently he banged his hand on the table three times and shouted "We have got to get to where we can run a foreign policy without a committee of 535 telling us what we can do."

The "committee" comprises the representatives and senators in Congress. The president's exasperation is over Central America. In the wake of recent congressional votes the gap widens between presidential rhetoric and political authority for the military and security profile it implies.

President Roberto Suazo Cordova of Honduras has just been to Washington seeking a pledge that his country could rely on direct military protection by United States troops. Reagan spoke grandly in reply about defending the territorial integrity of Honduras, and made promises. Suazo returned home with a piece of paper, it turned out to be nothing more than a refurbished version of language already contained in the existing Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

The US refusal to give Suazo the security agreement he sought means, quite simply, that it has no long-term formal obligation to a country that has staked its future on its

relationship with Washington. Some Honduran politicians feel betrayed. Honduras, after all, played host for Reagan's secret war against Nicaragua for nearly four years, ensuring Sandinista wrath for ever more.

The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance - the so-called Rio treaty of 1947 - provides in Article Eight for the use for armed force against an aggressor nation of the Americas. Therein lies the sole US commitment to Honduras.

Reagan and Suazo issued a joint communiqué stating: "In case of an armed attack against Honduras, the United States will take appropriate measures, consistent with the rights and obligations (under the Rio treaty)".

What Reagan conveniently did not mention, but which Honduras fully understands, is that there are hardly any circumstances in which the US could conceivably persuade a majority of the 22 voting members of the Organization of American States to invoke the full provisions of Article Eight.

Argentina and Brazil, the great new democracies of Latin America, would have no truck with an invasion of Nicaragua. Neither would Mexico or Uruguay. Perhaps not even Guatemala. And many of the other countries, while far from friendly with the Sandinistas, do not

like Reagan's belligerence towards Nicaragua.

Only if Nicaragua mounted a full-scale military invasion might the scales tip significantly towards invoking the full might of Article Eight. It is hardly conceivable that Nicaragua would be so stupid to try such an invasion. Besides, it lacks the resources, despite its disproportionate military strength.

The real worry for Honduras is the longer-term future, when a less aggressive president might occupy the White House, leaving Honduras to sort out the problems created by its own headlong support for everything Reagan wanted to do in Central America. Nicaragua looks destined to survive Reagan's onslaught. It will no doubt bide its time to exact some revenge against Honduras - perhaps some subversion here, some border forays there, maybe even a guerrilla campaign. None of that would be nearly enough to stir the OAS into shaking the dust off Article Eight. But it could devastate Honduras economically and unsettle it politically.

There is one other grave worry - the future of the 15,000-man Nicaraguan guerrilla army which Reagan created and nurtured, but which Congress would like to abandon. The social, economic and political costs would be devastating

in Honduras if the guerrillas collapsed because of a long-term lack of US resolve. Already they are in trouble. The Sandinistas are in aggressive pursuit, sometimes crossing the border. Recently the guerrillas have abandoned their main camp, Las Vegas, four miles inside Honduran territory. Border fighting has increased dramatically in the past two or three weeks.

A senior US official estimated the other day that only 4,000 guerrillas are currently fighting inside Nicaragua. That leaves 11,000 waiting it out in Honduras, desperate for supplies. Militarily, Nicaragua seems to have the upper hand.

Roger Scruton

Offending against common sense

Every now and then Parliament tries to answer the problems raised by the Common Law of England. Sometimes it brings order and discipline to the squalls of judicial reasoning, and for a while the draftsman contemplates their work with satisfaction. Such a work was the Occupiers' Liability Act of 1957, which seemed to provide a principled solution to a century of cases concerning the duties owed by the occupier of land to those venturing on to his premises. But by the time of the new Occupiers' Liability Act 1984, it was apparent that the original statute owed its force to the common law, and neither extended nor clarified its principles.

As the example shows, the codification of the law does nothing to impede - although it may sometimes distort - its development. Subsequent cases rapidly qualify the statute designed to solve them, and the judges continue to exercise their discreet but effective authority in determining the true nature of the law. They obsequiously insist, like any courtier, that they merely carry out the edicts of their sovereign and, when casting aside the work of Parliament, they never neglect to say that it is Parliament's true intention that is guiding them. "Where more than one construction of a statute is possible," they say, "we would prefer the one which eliminates the mischief at which the statute had been aimed - a principle which elegantly returns the legislative initiative to the judge, since it is only the common law that can tell us what the mischief was in the first place. The statute ceases to be an absolute command and becomes instead an instrument in the judge's hand, a remedy for wrongs which he alone is capable of defining."

It is surely a strength of our legal system that it gives such power to the courts to those who really know the working of the law, and who know it not as a body of abstract principles but as a working practice and a form of tacit conversation with the whole of society. Far from being less certain than statute, the common law is more certain, because more concrete. Its principles may not always be translated into words, but like the precepts of the midwife or the carpenter, they are none the less definite for that, and none the less suited to the matter in hand.

An engaging illustration is provided by the law of attempt. Centuries of common law have unearthed an interesting, partly philosophical, problem. If a man puts his hand in another's pocket intending to steal what it contains, and finds that it contains nothing, is he guilty of a crime? Some say that he is guilty of an attempted theft; others argue that theft, in these circumstances, is impossible and therefore so too is the attempt. Which argument prevails depends upon the details of the case, but nobody seems very clear about the principle.

The Criminal Attempts Act 1981 set out to remedy the defect, and in particular to abolish the "pick-pocket's defence". Section 1 says a person who does an act which is more than preparatory to an offence, with the intent to commit it, is guilty of attempt. It then adds that "a person may be guilty of attempting to commit an offence... even though the facts are such that the commission of the offence were impossible". The section further

adds that, in cases where a person would not normally be regarded as having the intention to commit an offence, he shall nevertheless be regarded as having it, if he would be so regarded had the facts been as he believed them to be.

Thus a man who, entering his enemy's bedroom and seeing what he takes to be a person asleep beneath the bedclothes, is to be regarded as intending murder should he rush forward to stab what is in fact a pillow. By Section 1, therefore, he is guilty of attempted murder, even though the full crime was impossible.

But what of the man who sticks pins in an effigy, believing that he thereby kills his victim? Here again, if the facts were as the man believed them to be, he would be regarded as having a criminal intention. And here again the full crime is impossible: is this then also attempted murder?

In *Anderton v Ryan* (The Times, May 13), the House of Lords had to consider the case of a woman who, asked by a police officer about the provenance of her video recorder, answered that she had bought it, later adding: "I might as well be honest, it was a stolen one I bought." (A nice kind of honesty.) Contrary to her belief, the recorder had not been stolen; nevertheless, she was charged with attempting to handle stolen goods. The judge at first instance acquitted her, on the grounds that in these circumstances attempt is impossible. The Court of Appeal directed him to convict, citing Section 1 of the Criminal Attempts Act. The House of Lords, reaffirming the original judgement, effectively neutralized the statute. Although the impossibility of the full crime is no obstacle to attempt, it may yet be an obstacle to the criminal intention. It surely could not be the case, their lordships argued, that an innocent act could become a criminal attempt merely because of a factual error - as when a man believes that an 18-year-old girl is under age, or that sticking pins in an effigy is lethal.

The criminality of a state of mind is inseparable from its efficacy, and however wrong our projects may be in the eyes of God they interest the law only on account of their likely damage. Their lordships concluded, therefore, that a defendant could not be convicted for attempt when, whatever his belief, he could never have committed the offence, however far he had prosecuted his intention.

And perhaps that is a useful principle. But consider the man who sticks knives in an effigy, believing it to be his enemy. His state of mind is certainly more dangerous than that of the man who uses only pins, and is indeed comparable to that of the man who assassinates a pillow. Perhaps then he is guilty of attempt; but should we really depend upon the concept of "impossibility" to explain the difference between him and the believer in witchcraft?

Once again we see the gap that opens whenever abstract principle is attached to minute reality. And we see the point upon which the facts of *Anderton v Ryan* will one day be distinguished, or the case overruled, as the House of Lords goes about its endlessly creative business. Meanwhile, it is instructive and agreeable to see a statute, four years after its enactment, yielding to the common law that it had sought to discipline.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

Merrily Harpur

Just wild about my garden

This spring there has been a proliferation of books and articles on how to make an Urban Wildlife Garden: that is, one with an abundance of varied ecological niches for symbiotic seeds to lodge in. Alas, these writings do not tackle the true problems of such a venture. Schooled by bolder gardeners than myself, green in tooth and claw, I have come to know how really to go about it.

You have to be prepared to get your hands dirty of course, and that's only the politics. If you can't stand the heat stay out of the garden, we say down here. Long-term planning is another essential ingredient. You have to sow the seeds of fear in your borough council well in advance if your political struggle to make them lease you the land instead of selling it for development is to bear fruit. Our small plot of hard-won land, quite resembles Culloden field so drenched is it with innocent blood, and tooth-grindings; of course this will make it all the more fertile when it comes to planting.

After the politics comes the bureaucracy: you have to have planning permission for wildlife. Local participation in this process takes the form of everyone jumping up and down trying to look over the top of the corrugated iron that surrounds part of your site, to see whether the Leisure and Recreation Department has finally got the Borough Engineer to clear away the debris. When I say debris I mean the

contents of whole builders' yards, most of it put there by my neighbour, Mr Zucchini, a DIY enthusiast. The only good thing about him is that, like the crocodile in *Peter Pan*, you can hear him coming, a chain-mail of assorted keys jangles round his person and gets louder and louder as he ambles into his garden to lob more plasterboard over the wall.

The prospective wildlife gardener must ring the town hall every day for months, asking for the site to be cleared, and finally, with luck, they will send round a bulldozer. This is a terribly impressive and exciting, and can go to the head. You can find yourself wondering whether, if you nagged them long enough, the Natural History Museum would send you round a dinosaur. I realized straightaway though, that it would not be sound evolutionary practice to start with a dinosaur; we must work our way up through algae and toads.

Nurturing the wildlife already in situ is a primary duty. Luckily in our case we have Jackie, who feeds the wild cats. She builds up their trust gradually, and then suddenly seizes them and has them scutched. This sets them back a bit, trust-wise, but nature abhors a vacuum, particularly near a tin of Whiskas, so they soon come to love her again, and very properly as she is a nurse and knows what's best.

She jangles keys too: it's the cats' dinner signal. I hope she will meet Mr Zucchini on one of his plasterboard - hurling sprees. I imagine they will arch their backs and back away from each other with tremendous titillation. Jackie also sees to the wild children who get in through a hole in the wall and build camps. She bears down on them with cries of "Does your mother know you're smoking?" If you are not put off by all this, and the years spare you, there will indeed come a time when you are able to lay down your own buy-lined swamp and start scattering cowslip seeds: which is where the books start.



Merrily Harpur



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DISTANT WATERS

Vessels registered in sixteen states fished Falkland waters last year: the Soviet Union, Poland, Japan, Taiwan, East Germany, West Germany, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Liberia, Norway, Philippines and Panama. Two flags are conspicuous by their absence, the British and the Argentine. These two nations judged the islands important enough to fight a war about. Yet neither is commercially engaged in exploitation of their most abundant natural resource, fish.

For Argentina this is a matter of policy. The terms of the 150-mile British protection zone round the Falklands permits entry of Argentine civil ships and aircraft by prior agreement with the British government. No application has been made. For some years Argentina has been trying to increase the product of its Patagonian offshore fisheries jointly with foreign fleets. The next step, which would be to extend the effort eastwards beyond the median line between Patagonia and the Falkland Islands, is evidently regarded as incompatible with the Argentine government's conduct of its dispute with Britain.

The virtual absence of a British fishing effort in the south-west Atlantic is less easily explained. The Falklands waters are well stocked with hake, squid and blue whiting, and for the first two of those species there are large markets in Europe and the Far East. Within a notional 200-mile zone of the Falklands dependency of South Georgia is to be found a high proportion of the stock of Antarctic krill, which is thought to constitute "the biggest known reserves of animal protein in the world" (Shackleton report). British fishing enterprises have contributed nothing to the technology or experience of its exploitation. That has been left to the Russians. Nor has the British government taken steps to ensure the conservation of krill stocks in waters for which it has primary responsibility under customary international law.

A great deal was heard about the deteriorating outlook for Britain's distant-water fishing fleet when we were losing the Icelandic cod wars and during the prolonged wrangle over a common fisheries policy for the European Community which held up the negotiation of new fishing rights in other distant grounds. Yet British trawlers have been slower than those of many other nations to fish the Falklands, where they would have the advantage of national links and a friendly naval presence.

Since the almost universal declaration of 200-mile exclusive fishing zones in anticipation of the United Nations treaty on the law of the sea, the Falklands waters beyond the three-mile territorial limit are just about the

only major fishing ground in the world to be without regulation for commercial and conservation purposes.

Loss of potential revenue to the Falkland Islands government is one consequence of that. At present half a million pounds are collected in anchorage dues and a few servicing jobs come up. Under a conventional system of licensing the island government could expect to draw revenue upwards of £20 million, four times its present budget. A large part of the money could properly be applied to developing harbour facilities, onshore processing plant, and general marine services, all of which would give the islanders a stake in the exploitable wealth of their waters.

Another consequence of the absence of a regulatory framework for these fisheries is the risk of their depletion. What the risk amounts to is not known for sure, since a further consequence of the free-for-all is inadequate information either about the size and composition of the present catch or about the sustainable yield of the fish stocks. The requirements of conservation are an even more urgent reason than considerations of revenue for establishing a regulated regime.

The British Government has hesitated to declare a 200-mile exclusive fishing zone, which it is fully entitled to do, for fear that it would not be respected by states that support Argentina's claim to the Falkland Islands, notably the Soviet Union and eastern European states whose fishing fleets are present in force in the south-west Atlantic. Problems of enforcement weigh upon ministers, who probably exaggerate them, and there is reluctance to provoke anything that might entail extra naval obligations in the theatre. The Government has preferred to "explore possible ways in which to establish a multilaterally based conservation and management regime" (Sir Geoffrey Howe). It also prefers not to talk about about the shape of such a thing.

Plainly, it would be best to have Argentine agreement for a comprehensive fisheries regime in the south-west Atlantic. (For one thing part of the Falklands fish belongs to a shared stock with Patagonia: the calls of conservation, like the fish, cross the media line.) Equally plainly, if Argentine agreement is not forthcoming, or is made conditional on impossible concessions relating to sovereignty, it is up to Britain to act unilaterally. It is very nearly three years since Port Stanley was recaptured, more than long enough to find out whether Buenos Aires is interested in rational co-operation in ordering the fisheries of the region. It is time the Foreign Secretary reported back to the House of Commons.

UNLEASH THE WATCHDOG

You are the watchdog who has bitten the wrong person: thus Mr Justice Forbes admonished the Metropolitan District Auditor three years ago after he had unsuccessfully challenged one of the many instances of Camden Council's extreme generosity with public money. It was, in fact, an enormously important case. Had Mr Pickwell, the auditor, won he might have nipped in the bud the great flowering of town hall expenditures by Labour's New Left; he would certainly have cut short the remarkable career of the Camden councillor about to translate himself to a grander sphere of action, Mr Ken Livingstone. The district auditor, so the High Court determined, had misjudged Camden. He had, however, shown his teeth.

It is now two full months into the 1985-86 financial year and half a dozen councils have wilfully refused to make a rate. (However they are financing their expenditure it must now be at a premium cost - an unnecessary, surplus charge on their ratepayers. It is now time, past time, for the watchdog to bark.)

Throughout the episodes of rate capping the Department of the Environment has privately estimated that success for the government would consist in rebellious councils eventually - and no matter whose votes went where - making a legal rate. It was thought, correctly, that premature suits against councils and precipitous action (such as the withdrawal of government support grants) might jeopardize the continuous operation of municipal services. So Mr Jenkinson held his hand. Ditto the Audit Commission and its local watchdogmen in the district audit offices. Patience was the watchword.

The past two months have seen auditors' letters, dark warn-

ings, bluff and counter-bluff, as the rate capped councils have considered their positions. As a pattern for exercising that special trust that ought to underlie the raising and spending of public money this has all been highly unsatisfactory. But the strategy has worked. The initial long list of local intrusions has been whittled down. Councillors, contemplating surcharge, got cold feet. First Mr Livingstone's GLC, then a flurry of lesser authorities, by one means or another obeyed the law and made a rate.

Patience has been rewarded. But not by Lambeth, Liverpool, Greenwich and Islington. Defiance is paraded still in Camden. In some of these the councillors are cowed by thugs from their own workforce. In others, Labour leaders are - in private - desperate for some procedure, some form of words that will get them off the hook of illegal action. Yet in all of them the public record shows a public act of arrogance, a deliberate refusal to set a rate and manage their local financial responsibilities with prudence. They have been warned, repeatedly. The district auditor should now act.

By law, domestic ratepayers are offered payments of their obligation in ten monthly instalments. This fact points to the beginning of June as the latest date for setting a rate. By now there is abundant evidence available to the auditor as to whether delay in rate-making is imposing unnecessary costs. By now he has heard enough Labour rhetoric to know this delay is deliberate. All the councils on the list have been warned. It is time for accounts to be met, for surcharge procedures to begin. On the first working day of June - on Monday next - the auditors ought to bite.

Time to consider touch on the tiller?

From Sir David Lane

Sir, Reading your report (May 23) of the Prime Minister's speech yesterday, and having watched extracts on television, this Conservative remains deeply troubled. Mrs Thatcher may be listening, but she seems not to understand. The inside and outside Parliament who are urging on the Government changes in both substance and style will not take kindly to being called "fair weather friends", we are loyalists, but loyalty does not excuse candour.

Conversations on Cambridge doorsteps last month we pointed out and praised what our Government had done in many fields, but the voters' response was clear. They are more concerned about what the Government has not done; they are unconvinced that its "positive constructive policies" are sufficiently relevant to the most pressing national needs, notably the reduction of unemployment; they increasingly dislike what they see as dogmatic right-wing Conservatism in action, for example, its attitude to Civil Servants.

There is still time to win back public support and avert the awful alternative of a Kinnock-led government. Let our Government show less reverence for the discredited theories of Mr Lawson, more willingness to expand the economy through selective measures now regarded by the great majority of informed opinion outside Whitehall as desirable without risk of re-inflating inflation; less eagerness to slap down sections of society whom ministers disdain, more obvious concern to lift up the hopes and serve the interests of the nation as a whole.

At sea, when adverse winds shift or strengthen, a wise captain is ready to adjust the steering and plot a new course to his destination. No one is asking Mrs Thatcher to turn 180°, only to alter course a few degrees to port and avoid rocks on the starboard side. Yours truly, DAVID LANE, 5 Spinney Drive, Great Shelford, Cambridge, May 23.

From the Reverend Peter L. Holliday
Sir, During the late 1960s, the popular cry in the Conservative Party was for strong leadership. Edward Heath was seen as fulfilling this role in 1970 but swiftly shed this mantle as his Government was faced with the implications of the technological revolution.

Conservative defeat in both elections in 1974 the party called for a new leader, again emphasising the need for a resolute approach to government. It was by adopting such a style and sticking to it that won

Policy on pensions

From Mrs Hermione Parker

Sir, In their recent letter (May 11) Lord Vinson and Philip Chappell recommend that State earnings-related pension "be terminated now... and replaced by a progressive increase in the basic State pension to a level the country can afford". This, it seems to me, is the key to progress on pensions.

Under present arrangements provision for the elderly is large in amount but not cost-effective. It fails to prevent poverty, for two reasons. First, because it is dissipated through uncoordinated programmes the end result of which is an unduly large allocation of resources to a minority of better-off pensioners, leaving large numbers dependent on means-tested supplements. Secondly, because this excessive reliance on means-testing discourages voluntary provision and frugality in youth and middle age.

If retained the State earnings-related pension seems likely to exacerbate this trend, both because the basic pension will become a decreasing part of the total pension

Social security changes

From Mr P. J. Everall

Sir, As a former (very junior) employee of the DHSS, recently retired, I have read the reports and letters concerning the forthcoming Green Paper on social security with some detachment and much frustration.

Whilst I do not pretend to understand half that is written (but then, who does?) I do recognize broken promises and am likely to exacerbate this trend, both because the basic pension will become a decreasing part of the total pension

1. State earnings-related pension scheme. If the scheme is as expensive and complicated and unprincipled as many are now maintaining (and I offer no view on the point) then why did it receive "consensus" political support when enacted a mere 10 years ago? And how much value should we now put on the words and decisions of politicians and their highly qualified advisers both inside and outside

Inner-city time bombs

From the General Secretary of Southwark Council for Voluntary Service

Sir, David Walker's article, "Defining the time bombs in Britain's inner cities" (Spectrum, May 14) emphasized attempts to subvert unrest in the inner cities by a combination of putting money in and by better policing methods. It was depressing in the way it highlighted the level of cynicism and lack of real concern for the plight of the poor in the inner cities. It would be helpful if *The Times* would also give publicity to the realities facing people in these parts of Britain - the poverty (one quarter of Southwark's households have an income of less than £3,690 per year), the unemployment and the problems of living in council housing now seriously deteriorating due to cuts in public spending.

Mrs Thatcher the last two general elections.

Now, however, it is precisely that same style which is rebounding against her. It is the style of her leadership on top of the consequences of the very proper policy of mathematics teaching in this country and West Germany failed to touch on what many of us believe to be a most significant difference between the two systems - the long-standing problem of recruiting and retaining qualified teachers of mathematics in British secondary schools.

The persistent shortage of suitably qualified staff has resulted in around 40 per cent of all mathematics teaching in maintained secondary schools being undertaken by teachers whose qualifications to do so are, on the very generous criteria of the 1982 Cockcroft report, weak or non-existent. And it is precisely those less successful pupils, whose low attainment you pinpoint, who suffer disproportionately as a result.

Nor does the future look rosy. Recruitment to mathematics teaching seems set to fall dramatically from an already low base. At the start of this academic year, intake to courses of professional training fell short of Government targets by 27 per cent for the BED, and 12 per cent for the PGCE (Postgraduate Certificate in Education). Applications for entry to PGCE courses in the coming academic year have fallen by around 30 per cent on last year's already low figure.

My German counterparts assure me that these are problems that their schools do not face. Yours faithfully, KENNETH RUTHVEN, University of Cambridge, Department of Education, 17 Trumpington Street, Cambridge, May 23.

From Mr Clement Freud, MP for Cambridgeshire North East (Liberal)
Sir, Mr Julian Amery (May 20) is correct in stating that Lloyd George's plans for conquering unemployment were rejected at the polls in the UK. But he is wrong to imply that those policies were stillborn.

Many of the ideas advanced by Lloyd George, including that of providing employment through a major public works programme, were successfully introduced by Franklin Roosevelt as part of the New Deal. Lloyd George's ideas for conquering unemployment were relevant in this country at the time of their formulation and are still highly relevant today. Yours etc, CLEMENT FREUD, House of Commons.

package, and because even Serps plus basic pension will be insufficient to lift tenant pensioners who were previously low-paid off means-tested housing benefit.

In 1984-85 the costs of State provision for the elderly may be summarised as follows:

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|---|-----|
| DHSS cash benefits | £24 |
| Public service pensions | 18 |
| Private service pensions | 10 |
| Other pensioners, up to Government cost (5% of payroll) | 8 |
| Total cost | 60 |

With about 10 million pensioners this produces an average weekly amount of about £70 per pensioner per week, compared with standard old-age pension at £35.85 single and £57.30 married.

For government to meddle in earnings-related pension when the safety net is incomplete seems ludicrous. Better by far an adequate basic income in old age, upon which people can build by their own efforts, part-time work and the fruits of previous voluntary saving. Yours faithfully, HERMIONE PARKER, (Joint Chairman), Basic Income Research Group, 26 Bedford Square, WCI.

government? If they have been so wrong, so often can we feel confident that they will be right now or in the future?

2. Child benefit: It started in 1945 as Family Allowance. It was substantially increased as the years went on and was eventually taxed under Crossman's "clawback". Over recent years (as non-taxable "child benefit") it has been progressively increased, and has replaced income tax allowances for children. It has surely simplified the book-keeping of the Inland Revenue and the employers' wages clerks. Thus, it is now paid to all caring parents, irrespective of means, including those whose income does not reach the threshold.

It seems a reasonably equitable arrangement. Will any proposed changes improve it? Yours faithfully, PETER EVERALL, 71 High Street, Colyton, Devon, May 11.

'Prince of Monaco'

From Mr A. R. A. Hobson

Sir, Your Saleroom Correspondent reported (May 15) the high price paid in Monaco for the book *Tramite il Bianco*, 1538, bound with the emblem of Giovanni Battista Grimaldi, "Prince of Monaco". Before owners of other books with the same provenance hasten to dispose of them in Monte Carlo, let me assure them that Giovanni Battista belonged to the senior, Genoese, branch of the Grimaldi and was never "Prince of Monaco".

The title dates only from the catalogue of a Paris sale of 1972. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, ANTHONY HOBSON, The Globe House, Whitby, North Yorkshire, May 17.

Such understanding in the long run is the only real way to address these problems. We would like to point out that the traditional urban programme, justly praised in the article as encouraging self-help initiatives, is under threat.

Southwark, which is the tenth poorest authority in the country, received only £700,000 from urban aid this year. This is less than half of the grants we have received in previous years.

This is particularly serious in the present circumstances where, as the Bishop of Southwark pointed out in a recent letter to *The Times* (May 7), voluntary organizations in the inner cities are currently gravely endangered by present Government policy.

Yours sincerely, JENNY STILES, General Secretary, Southwark Council for Voluntary Service, 135 Rye Lane, SE15.

Keeping up with Germans in maths

From Dr Kenneth Ruthven

Sir, Your comparison (leading article, May 23) of the achievements of mathematics teaching in this country and West Germany failed to touch on what many of us believe to be a most significant difference between the two systems - the long-standing problem of recruiting and retaining qualified teachers of mathematics in British secondary schools.

The persistent shortage of suitably qualified staff has resulted in around 40 per cent of all mathematics teaching in maintained secondary schools being undertaken by teachers whose qualifications to do so are, on the very generous criteria of the 1982 Cockcroft report, weak or non-existent. And it is precisely those less successful pupils, whose low attainment you pinpoint, who suffer disproportionately as a result.

Nor does the future look rosy. Recruitment to mathematics teaching seems set to fall dramatically from an already low base. At the start of this academic year, intake to courses of professional training fell short of Government targets by 27 per cent for the BED, and 12 per cent for the PGCE (Postgraduate Certificate in Education). Applications for entry to PGCE courses in the coming academic year have fallen by around 30 per cent on last year's already low figure.

My German counterparts assure me that these are problems that their schools do not face. Yours faithfully, KENNETH RUTHVEN, University of Cambridge, Department of Education, 17 Trumpington Street, Cambridge, May 23.

Independence of BBC

From the General Secretary of the Association of Cinematograph Television and Allied Technicians

Sir, James Curran, in considering (Feature, May 6) some options for a truly independent BBC, fails to take into account what this process has led to in France, and particularly Italy.

If a supposedly controlled element of independence is introduced extensively and institutionalised into the BBC it would inevitably displace a sizeable portion of permanent staffing, which the BBC employs. It would replace permanent staff who have contributed to the high standards of public-service broadcasting over the years by independents who, by their very nature, cannot stay independent for very long. They have to have a contractual relationship to a financier or to a broadcaster to sustain for more than the one-off programme.

The simplicity of James Curran stating that the Peacock enquiry may conclude that limited advertising on the BBC would not reduce advertising on ITV and Channel 4 is a dangerous assumption. Advertising once gaining a foothold in the BBC would be used for evermore as a first rung of a ladder for full financing by advertising. Government under duress for economic reasons would be all too willing to be relieved for electoral purposes of insisting on a licence contribution from the viewers and listeners.

Furthermore, no evidence has been produced that the total advertising revenue is infinite. It is finite, for an extension of advertising

Curbs on Parliament

From the Master of Gonville and Caius College

Sir, The theory that Parliament's legislative powers are legally restricted by the terms of the Union with Scotland of 1707, so confidently propounded in Professor Sir Thomas Smith's letter (May 20), is to say the least extremely questionable. On the rare occasions when this contention has been put forward by a litigant the Scots judges themselves have wisely held that questions of this kind are not legally justiciable - in other words, that they are matters of politics rather than of law.

Whatever the obligations deriving from the Union, the courts are unlikely to regard them as resting upon anything more than a treaty or a constitutional convention, neither of which are sources of law. In that character they may be entitled to as much respect as law, but to claim that they represent legal limits upon Parliament's power of legislation can only create confusion.

It would be a great improvement if our Constitution did contain fundamental laws with efficient enforcement, as Lord Halsbury and many others have advocated in your columns. But that is another matter. Yours faithfully, H. W. R. WADE, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, May 20.

'Prince of Monaco'

From Mr A. R. A. Hobson

Sir, Your Saleroom Correspondent reported (May 15) the high price paid in Monaco for the book *Tramite il Bianco*, 1538, bound with the emblem of Giovanni Battista Grimaldi, "Prince of Monaco". Before owners of other books with the same provenance hasten to dispose of them in Monte Carlo, let me assure them that Giovanni Battista belonged to the senior, Genoese, branch of the Grimaldi and was never "Prince of Monaco".

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Yours sincerely, JENNY STILES, General Secretary, Southwark Council for Voluntary Service, 135 Rye Lane, SE15.

Keeping up with Germans in maths

From Dr Nicholas Boyle

Sir, As a university teacher of German I was particularly pleased to see in your leading article today a comparison of mathematical education in England and Germany.

At a time of debate in this country about education, both secondary and tertiary, international comparisons are regrettably infrequent. There is certainly much we can learn from Germany. For example, it would have been possible to extend your article to consider the conditions of employment of German teachers, markedly better paid than their English counterparts and mostly with the status of *Beamte*. Like all the "officials", from local government officers to university professors, who have sustained the German State during its various economic miracles, these teachers have security of tenure for life. To judge from your article Britain already has the advantages and disadvantages of an entrepreneurial rather than a statist system in education: excellence at the top and the majority neglected.

The lesson of the comparison with Germany would seem to be this: to achieve that methodical, plodding, education for all, which you advocate, teaching should be put in the hands of State employees who are free and willing to devote themselves to their vocation - rather than to their career - because their status as "officials" leaves them secure, well paid and the object of general respect in their society.

The situation, Sir, is more complex than you suggest. Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS BOYLE, Magdalene College, Cambridge, May 23.

ing outlets in one medium reduces it in another. Certainly, if it did not reduce materially the revenue in independent television, it would certainly reduce the revenues in the publishing industry of newspapers and periodicals.

The alternative, not mentioned by James Curran, but which is supported by most broadcasters, is that the BBC and ITV should stay a regulated public-service broadcasting organisation. And, if indeed, the licence fee is outdated for some ideological reason or other, there could be a subvented grant from the Exchequer itself, handled rather like the University Grants Committee used to handle funding for the universities.

It is essentially important for us to retain what we have with as little interference as possible, because of the increasing pressure being exerted by those in this country, America and the Common Market, who are seeking a totally deregulated Western Europe. Because once Western Europe is deregulated, with up to 20 per cent of broadcasting time taken up by advertising, the prize at the end of that particular rainbow is £2½ billion a year to those who are in control of broadcasting, and in a deregulated situation it would not necessarily be the BBC or even the IBA, but those who control the satellite and cable transmissions on a Western global basis.

I beg to ask that James Curran should think again before it is too late.

Yours sincerely, ALAN SAPPER, General Secretary, Association of Cinematograph Television and Allied Technicians, 2 Soho Square, W1, May 15.

Nights must fall

From Dr M. R. Mehdi

Sir, I was interested to read in *The Times* today (May 20) a report of the judgment made by the Cairo "court of morality" condemning as obscene a new edition of *The Thousand and One Nights*. The judgment may speak something of the Egypt of President Husni Mubarak but, your readers may be surprised to learn, the decision is in line with the way Arabs have treated this world classic from the earliest times.

The West has always appreciated and valued the *Nights* better than the Arabs themselves. Your report of the Cairo court decision was full of more information than the report in *Al-Ahram* of the same date. *The Thousand and One Nights* is the Cinderella of Arabic literature, looked upon with disdain and recognized grudgingly. Educated Arabs get most of their information about the Arabian Nights from Hollywood films and other Western venues.

The tone was set very early on by Ibn Nadim, the great Arabic bibliographer in 988 AD. He wrote of the *1001 Nights* book, "I have seen many copies of the book. It is insipid and worthless". The enormous success and the perennial influence of the book in the Western world causes in most Arabs feelings of surprise and puzzlement tinged with a vague feeling of pride.

The book's publishing history is envious to say the least. It was first published in the French translation of Antoine Galland in 1704 and the following years. The first Arabic texts were published, more than a century later, in Calcutta and Breslau. All published versions have been tampered with and bowdlerized with many "improvements", "corrections" and additions and subtractions. Only recently the original text was, for the first time, published by Professor Muhsin Mahdi, of Harvard University, from the oldest extant manuscript.

The Thousand and One Nights is a world classic belonging to the whole world as well as to the Arabs. Your voice, Sir, and other voices should be raised at any attempt at its censorship or suppression. Yours etc, MOHAMMED MEHDI, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, WCI, May 20.

Such understanding in the long run is the only real way to address these problems. We would like to point out that the traditional urban programme, justly praised in the article as encouraging self-help initiatives, is under threat.

Southwark, which is the tenth poorest authority in the country, received only £700,000 from urban aid this year. This is less than half of the grants we have received in previous years.

This is particularly serious in the present circumstances where, as the Bishop of Southwark pointed out in a recent letter to *The Times* (May 7), voluntary organizations in the inner cities are currently gravely endangered by present Government policy.

Yours sincerely, JENNY STILES, General Secretary, Southwark Council for Voluntary Service, 135 Rye Lane, SE15.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 28 1798

George Tierney (1761-1830) from his first appearance in the Commons as a Whig MP in 1796 was in active opposition to William Pitt the Younger (1759-1806). The latter (Prime Minister 1783-1801, 1804-06) on May 25 accused Tierney of obstructing the business of the House and when called upon by the Speaker refused to withdraw the allegation. A challenge from Tierney followed and a large crowd, including Speaker Addington was present to witness the exchange of shots.

PRIME MINISTER ENGAGED IN A DUEL

[LONDON May 28.]

We are authorized to state, that in consequence of what passed on Friday last in the House of Commons, which produced a challenge from Mr. Tierney, Mr. Pitt, accompanied by Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Tierney, accompanied by Mr. George Walpole met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon at the House of Commons. After some ineffectual attempts on the part of the Seconds to prevent further proceedings, the parties took their ground at the distance of 12 paces. A case of pistols was fired at the same moment without effect. A second case was also fired in the same manner. Mr. Pitt fired his pistol in the air. The Seconds then jointly interfered, and insisted that the matter should go no further, it being their decided opinion that sufficient satisfaction had been given, and that the business was ended with perfect honour to both parties.

The Public will read the cause of the above rencounter between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney very accurately reported in the *Times* of Saturday. We shall studiously refrain from making all those observations which naturally occur to our mind on considering this transaction; but we are sure the Public at large will think with us, that a life so valuable as Mr. Pitt's and which the House not only of this Nation but of every Cabinet in Europe is concerned, ought not to have been risked to gratify the passions of man.

Black and white issue

From Mr Mark Lomas

Sir, How do Miss Richardson and Mr Holland and the other members of the Labour Party in favour of separate "black sections" intend to define "black" as entitled to membership? Will it be necessary to be wholly black or will one black parent do? What about one black grandparent? Or what about somebody, say, with one Asian parent but whose skin colour happens to be no darker than Miss Richardson's or Mr Holland's? And what proof of the necessary qualifications will be acceptable in case of disputes over membership (which there will certainly be)?

There is, thankfully, little experience in this country of dealing with such questions. But what Miss Richardson and Mr Holland and the other members of the Labour Party are obsessed with the need to divide people into racial categories - I believe that one quarter of the relevant blood-line was the test for the Nazi Party, but only one eighth is sufficient for the National Party - and think again.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, MARK LOMAS, 2 Crown Office Row, Temple, EC4, May 20.

Time on remand

From Lord Hutchinson of Lulling-ton, QC

Sir, As long ago as 1980 I initiated a debate in this House on "the one outstanding social scandal" of our time - the plight of the remand prisoner.

I suggested to the Government a crash programme providing for semi-secure remand hostels for the 80 per cent of remand prisoners who do not require the high level of security to be found in local prisons. As Mr Peden points out in his letter (May 21), the Magistrates' Association adopted this idea in 1984, as did the Prison Reform Trust. I pressed it then, that in addition to Mr Peden's redundant public buildings, huddled camp-style buildings could be rapidly erected with perimeter security in the London dockland areas conveniently close to the Central Criminal and Southwark court complexes. Bail courts would be set up alongside these hostels to deal with applications for remand, but a fraction of the £250m being spent now on 14 new prisons - not one a remand hostel.

In this way the appalling overcrowding in local prisons would be substantially relieved; the scandal of the annual 800,000 hours (May report) of prison officer overtime spent on escorting remand prisoners around the country to courts of trial would be ended; hours of police officer and lawyer's time saved; and those still enjoying the presumption of innocence kept in conditions which would no longer be "an affront to society." Yet the scandal continues.

As the Tory Reform Group say in their recent publication, *Prisoners on Remand - a Real Crisis of Penal Justice*: "We feel sure that many of our children will look back upon the penal system of 1984 with the same measure of revulsion and honour as we in our turn feel when reading Dickens or Dostoevsky."

May 28, 1985

(SPECIAL REPORT)

ST MARK'S HOSPITAL/1

From seven beds to a worldwide reputation

In 1835 Frederick Salmon, unable to find an appointment as a hospital surgeon, founded his own institution in London. It was called The Benevolent Dispensary for the Relief of the Poor Afflicted with Fistula, Piles and Other Diseases of the Rectum. There were seven beds, and it treated 131 patients in its first year.

That was the beginning of St Mark's Hospital, which celebrates its 150th anniversary this year. The words *For Fistula & C* remain on the facade of the hospital in the City Road but the full title now is St Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum and Colon.

Its survival as a hospital has been precarious throughout that time. As recently as 1982 plans were announced to close it in this anniversary year.

In 1837 Salmon's Hospital moved to Charterhouse Square, where there were 14 beds, and when the hospital moved to the present site in 1854, halfway up City Road, equidistant from the Angel and the legendary Eagle, it had 50 beds.

Salmon had found that a man without connections and influence could not prosper in the medical establishment of his time. He managed to secure the patronage of the Lord Mayor of London, William Taylor Copeland, and the Lord Mayor continues to be a patron of the hospital.

Wealthy merchants and City people were also interested. The hospital was then run on purely charitable lines, for the poor indeed, some quite strenuous efforts were made to ensure that

only the poor were admitted. It was a time when hospitals were calling themselves after saints - there was already a St Luke's in the area - and St Mark's opened on the saint's own day, April 25, 1854. Salmon was the only surgeon until 1857, when two more were appointed.

The hospital was not popular with the medical profession. The establishment considered the hospital's work conflicted with the work of general practitioners and disrupted the status quo. This attitude changed greatly during the 19th century, when a number of prominent people were on the staff.

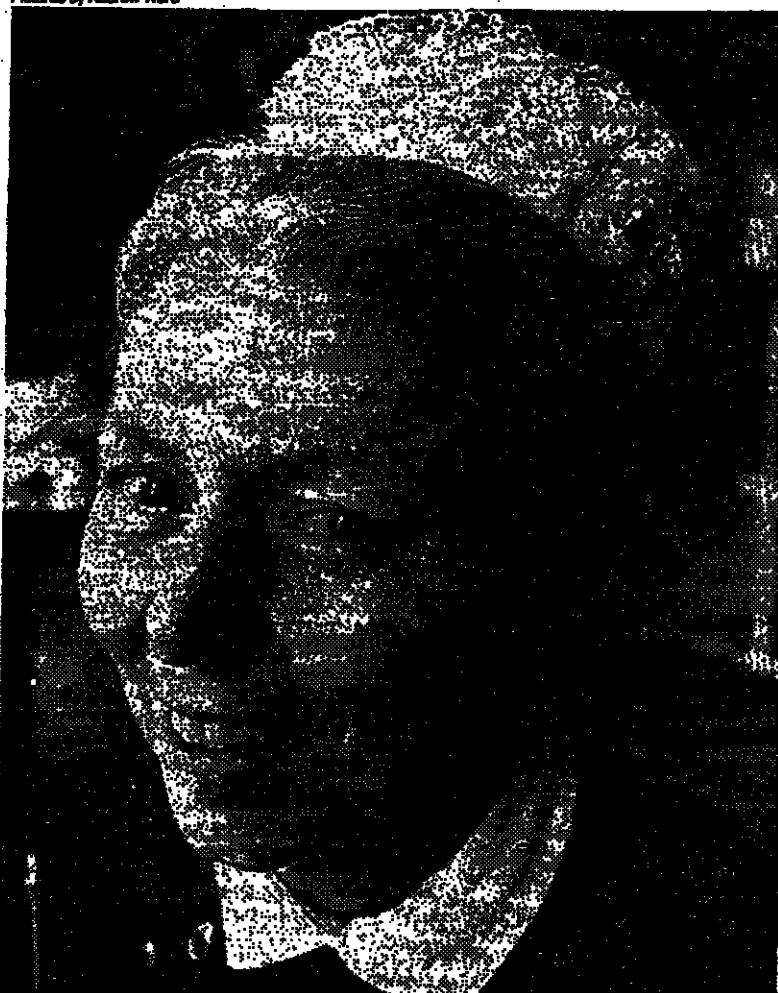
One of the most notable was William Allingham, who wrote a book on diseases of the rectum. He was a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons. Another notable was Sir Alfred Cooper.

At the end of the 19th century the hospital was expanded again, to accommodate more beds, and an operating theatre was built in the new wing, allowing for the latest ideas on antiseptic and aseptic surgery. However, the theatre was still heated by coal fires, which on one celebrated occasion in 1904 ignited the ether being used as an anaesthetic. Even today, when the temperature rises, windows have to be opened.

In 1908 St Mark's added the word "cancer" to its title, and the difficulties of fund-raising were, for a time, over.

At the time there were some grand social functions, including a charity matinee organized by Lily Langtry at the Imperial

Pictures by Andrew Ward



Theatre Drury Lane. In the 1920s there was a Greyhound Ball at the Mayfair, at which, rather improbably, a greyhound was auctioned. J. P. Lockhart-Mummery, a surgeon who had joined the staff at the turn of the century, was a greyhound enthusiast, and had won the Greyhound Derby with a dog given to him by a grateful patient. The ball raised £1,000 for the hospital.

Rather more important than an interest in greyhounds was his introduction of the sigmoidoscope from the Continent, and he developed his own techniques for dealing with rectal cancer. He also played an important part in the foundation of the Section of Proctology of the Royal Society of Medicine. Lockhart-Mummery was also closely associated with the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

In the 1920s there was a major appeal and the hospital added an extension, which forms the facade as it is seen

today. A nurses' home was built on the side of the hospital, completed in 1938.

With the arrival of the National Health Service, the hospital's future once again looked uncertain. It was recognized as a postgraduate institution and changed its name then to St Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum and Colon.

The dangers in grouping

It was linked to Hammersmith Hospital - an odd grouping, geographically, but one which was to prove unexpectedly fortunate. The danger with groupings is that a small hospital is swallowed up by the larger one, losing its identity, as the Gordon Hospitals were by the Westminster.

In the 1960s there was the tragedy of the Chelsea Scheme - an ambitious and innovative plan to group

together all London's post-graduate special hospitals to form an international centre of excellence. Enoch Powell, Minister of Health, announced the scheme, and it was welcomed.

It was estimated, by the time the scheme collapsed, that the Ministry of Health had spent £1 million in planning, with nothing to show for it. The staff of St Mark's, who had planned "New St Mark's" down to the last detail, including the bays for food trolleys, reckoned they had used up a year of their time.

In this uneasy climate, the work continued, with an emphasis on the specialized nature and identity of the hospital. Proposals were made next for an association with an undergraduate teaching hospital, either the London Hospital or St Bartholomew's.

In 1973 St Mark's severed the link with the Hammersmith and joined up with St Bartholomew's. This was immediately fol-

lowed by the reform of the health service structure, with the country divided into regional health authorities. District management teams were in charge of health districts, and St Mark's found itself in the City and Hackney Health District, which is under the North East Thames Regional Health Authority.

The fight for existence

As Lindsay Granshaw points out in her book, *St Mark's Hospital, London: A Social History of a Specialist Hospital* (King's Fund Historical Series/OUP, £35): "The years 1974-84 were full of ironies for the hospital. In many ways it was very successful, both professionally and in terms of fund-raising for the research foundation. On the other hand, it came as near as ever to closure."

The Department of Health and Social Security was arguing for a few, large institutions, and St Mark's was small. The hospital was funded within a district, though the majority of its patients came from outside that district. Allocating funds to St Mark's, it was felt, penalized the people living in the area.

At the same time, private money has been given to the hospital. Sir Charles Clere had been a patient, and he was a particularly generous donor - the most recent example is the Sir Charles Clere Centre, an ingenious piece of rebuilding, opened last year.

The hospital fought for its existence, pressing for funding as a national as well as a local hospital. The Resource Allocation Working Party (RAWP) was set to reallocate money from the rich Thames region to poorer areas. Money within the North East Thames region was reallocated to Essex.

Cash ceilings were also imposed, and it was clear in



A century and a half since its foundation by Frederick Salmon, above, the hospital is still serving the public, as is shown by June Baker, a ward sister, far left, and the view of the operating theatre in action

1976 that the City and Hackney Health District had overspent by £650,000.

St Mark's heard from the *Evening Standard* of the district management's decision to close 40 of its 93 beds as an economy measure in November. The next day the hospital received a letter announcing that half the hospital was to remain closed until the end of the financial year - that was until April 1, 1977. St Bartholomew's and Hackney Hospital each agreed to close an extra ward, and at St Mark's only one ward of 14 beds was closed.

George Cunningham, then MP for Islington South, mounted a campaign of pressure on the Department of Health, exerting "political judo" on the proceedings of Parliament. Letters to the press, and patients writing to their own MPs all had their effect.

On July 20 the ward was reopened but the vulnerability of St Mark's had been established. In the district the Metropolitan Hospital was closed to make the necessary economies.

In 1982 the district management team announced that it proposed to close the hospital in 1985 - a move which finally led to the granting of regional speciality status, funded accordingly, and this has been a great victory.

Yet some battles, will go on - to raise funds, to widen research, to alleviate pain and suffering.

Philippa Toomey

British scientists make cancer discovery

By Andrew Pollack, Medical Correspondent

British scientists have reported the discovery of a new step in the cancer process, a chain of reactions which leads healthy cells into cancerous tumours.

They have found a cancer virus with a genetic structure derived from a virus which probably functions similarly to a substance which lies on the surface of cells and helps them to multiply.

The latest substance, a dermal growth factor, helps to switch cells on when growth is needed - in a patch of skin, for example - and switches off when the job is done.

The virus, called with epitheliotropic virus, contains an oncogene (a cancer-causing gene) called *src* which causes leukaemia in chickens. The genetic structure of *src* is almost identical to that of a dermal growth factor (DGF) in cattle.

Dr Mike Watanabe and his team at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Laboratory, with the help of scientists from Robert H. L. and Genetec, in San Francisco, report their discovery in *Nature* today.

It may mean that in cells infected with the virus the growth switch which the cells multiply automatically and constantly, and it may mean that more likely to be switched on, the naturally occurring growth factor which helps in the growth and makes cells grow to replace the damaged.

Dr H. G. O. had the virus only after the function of cells already damaged by a chemical carcinogen. Carcinogens make the mistake.

Whatever happens, the *src* gene seems to be a natural function of the virus, and the virus is not a cancer-causing agent. It is a natural function of the virus, and the virus is not a cancer-causing agent.

THE GUARDIAN

UMBRELLA TIP USED TO KILL TUMOURS

By Andrew Pollack, Medical Correspondent

A new technique for killing cancer cells, the "umbrella tip" method, was used to kill a cancer cell in the lung of a patient, the first time it has been used.

The technique, developed by Dr. Philip Hargreaves, of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, involves using a small, flexible, umbrella-like tip to deliver a high-dose radiation beam to the cancer cell.

The tip is inserted into the cancer cell, and the radiation beam is directed at the cell, killing it.

The technique is being used to treat a number of cancer patients, and it is hoped that it will be used to treat many more.

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Magnets tackle child cancer

By Andrew Pollack, Medical Correspondent

A new technique for treating child cancer, the "magnet" method, was used to treat a cancer cell in the lung of a patient, the first time it has been used.

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Cancer ward saved by charity

By Andrew Pollack, Medical Correspondent

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HELP US TURN THIS COUPON INTO THE NEXT CUTTING.

Little by little the Imperial Cancer Research Fund is winning the war against cancer.

Thanks to you. Without your help, we can do nothing. The life of your child, your friend or yourself might one day depend on your donations now.

Please use this donation of £_____ to help continue the work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Cheques payable to Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Credit card transfer ☐ Access ☐ American Express ☐ Barclaycard ☐ Diners Club to the sum of £_____. ☐ Please tick box if receipt required.

CARD NO. _____ SIGNATURE _____ NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND. THEIR LIFE IS IN YOUR POCKET.

The lifeline that comes from research



Dr Basil Morson: Treating patients is the prime task but research and teaching is the hospital's reason for being

It is on the basis of its unrivalled research, both in quality and volume, that St Mark's has gained international acclaim as the world's only hospital devoted to the study and treatment of bowel disease.

This research, stresses Dr Basil Morson, head of the pathology department and chairman of the medical executive committee, is entirely self-funded. Though the hospital is very much part of the health service, taking patients from all over the country as well as the City and Hackney health district to which it administratively belongs, and is accorded a special financial status to enable it to do so by the North East Thames health region, it receives no research grant either from the NHS or from universities.

Treating patients, especially surgically, is, of course, the hospital's prime immediate task but its research, allied with teaching, says Dr Morson, is its *raison d'être*.

After lung cancer, bowel cancer, which takes 17,000 lives annually, is the second most common malignancy. But though most of the deaths from lung cancer can be prevented, the causes of bowel cancer are far less understood.

However, based on pioneering work by one of the last of the great general pathologists, the late Dr Cuthbert Dukes, the hospital's researchers believe they have made inroads into the prevention of bowel cancer.

This has been achieved through a detailed analysis over many years and in thousands of cases of pre-cancerous conditions which, though not leading to malignancy in every case, or even in most cases, are early warning signs which allow preventive measures to be taken.

The classification system for bowel disease initiated by the research of Dr Dukes reliably relates a patient's condition of prognosis. Allied with specialised research in histopathology - the study of disease at the cellular level - a predictive analysis of the likely spread of malignancy can be made, enabling surgery to be as minimally traumatic as possible.

Some evidence of diet as a causative factor

Such innovative work means, for example, that conditions which in the past left as many patients with the problem of a colostomy for their rest of their lives can now be successfully treated yet spares them that disability.

Another field in which research is vital is the role of diet in causing bowel disease. For all that is written by pundits of every kind on this vexed topic, St Mark's researchers say they cannot claim to be able to prevent colonic disease by manipulating diet, although it is of importance in alleviating symptoms.

There is some evidence that diet may be a causative factor, but it is also clear that there is a major inherited component in many cases - notably in the relatively unusual condition known as polyposis, in which thousands of polyps of various shapes and sizes develop in the bowel.

Research into the growths known as adenomas is another field which is widening understanding of bowel cancer. Adenomas are tumours which, in a minority of cases, become malignant carcinomas. Determining which adenomas are markers for malignant disease and which are not is of vital importance in taking corrective action in time to prevent the development of cancer.

The other main areas in which St Mark's conducts research is that of the inflammatory bowel disease, especially the conditions known as ulcerative colitis and Crohn's Disease, which are long-term and highly debilitating, although seldom life-threatening. They usually strike in the prime of life. Again, the causes are not known and research into these exceptionally distressing conditions is a key part of work at the hospital.

Diverticular disease, too, is an increasingly common condition among older people. The mechanism by which it develops is not fully understood but it is now thought to be a disorder of the connective tissue in the gut, possibly because of

ageing. This has been indicated by research using light and electron microscopy and other studies, which are of prime importance in preventing a condition which probably affects as many as a third of those aged over 60.

Diagnosis as well as prognosis is a key and often difficult element in research. The renowned histopathology work of the hospital means that it takes a heavy load of referral specimens from outside for biopsy under the recently developed colonoscope, which enables muciculous examination. Laboratory medicine has, indeed, undergone a technological revolution and this requires that the hospital's research effort is essentially one of teamwork, in which technicians and secretaries have as vital a role as the most senior consultants.

Surgeons depend more on support services

Examination under the microscope has now been greatly advanced by more objective quantitative techniques. Cell function and even the cell nucleus can be studied - gene probes are a new method that should come into use soon.

Much of the hospital's cancer work has been funded by the Cancer Research Campaign, which was, indeed, founded by a St Mark's surgeon. The Imperial Cancer Research Fund, too, has recently opened

a special unit on the premises and employs the hospital's second consultant pathologist, Dr Jeremy Jass.

This enables St Mark's to use the facilities of the fund's own laboratories in Lincoln's Inn Fields, providing an invaluable link between the clinical research at the hospital and the more academic, purely scientific research at the ICRF - science brought down from its ivory tower into the wards and treatment rooms.

Because of advances in

gastroenterology and techniques of investigating colorectal disease, surgeons depend more and more on specialist support services. So the need for research - which, however sophisticated, will always be based on the solid foundation of routine pathological examination and record keeping - far from diminishing with progress, becomes an even more essential part of the ultimate purpose of it all.

David Loshak



The hospital, in Islington, central London: 1,800 patients and 24,000 out-patients a year are cared for at St Mark's with its 93 beds. Now in its 150th year, it is appealing for £1 million to further its work.

A place of comfort and understanding

The Allingham ward is a large, light room, double glazed against the traffic howling up and down the City Road. Before the glazing, according to June Baker, the ward sister, you could hardly hear a heart beat, let alone have a confidential discussion with a patient. Half the patients come from outside the North Thames area and all patients, both surgical and medical, are nursed in the same ward.

Mrs Baker says that admission to St Mark's is often a relief for people who have been terribly ill. "If they have very big problems and need long-term admission, sometimes with recurring conditions, it is a comfort to be where we understand them", she says. The ward has a large selection of jolly toy mascots - a line was drawn at a practically life-sized panda - and postcards pinned round the bed.

The Friends of the Hospital

have provided the syringe drivers - whereby a small continuous dose of pain-killer is administered through a vein in the neck - thus liberating the patient to move around, unattached to a drip. It is a long way from the 19th century, when the equivalent of the Friends redeemed the clothes of the patients from the pawnshop and redeemed or bought new tools for a patient leaving hospital.

With difficult and intractable cases, from Miss Trudi Wood, assistant director of Nursing Services (who might have been called matron in a previous age) to all the staff, the emphasis is placed on improving the quality of life, keeping everyone informed and trying to remove the "unmentionability" of the diseases their patients suffer from. There is less difficulty than before in maintaining the nursing services, as nurses from St Bartholomew's work on a rota basis at St Mark's.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY APPEAL



St Mark's Hospital for diseases of the rectum and colon

1985 commemorates the 150th Anniversary of the founding of St Mark's Hospital.

St Mark's is unique in Western medicine as it is the only hospital entirely devoted to the treatment of patients with diseases of the intestine. It has won an international reputation for clinical excellence, for its research, and for the training it gives to many doctors from home and abroad in this very important branch of medicine.

From its foundation, the hospital has remained at the forefront of progress in many aspects of intestinal disease, and is responsible for numerous medical advances.

THE APPEAL OBJECTIVES

- TO IMPROVE PATIENT CARE
- TO EXPAND OUR RESEARCH
- TO BROADEN OUR TEACHING

**WE NEED YOUR HELP
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(SPECIAL REPORT)

ST MARK'S HOSPITAL/3

Always ready with a special kind of sympathy

The biggest problem for the patients at St Mark's, dangerous, unpleasant and debilitating as their diseases may be, is the reactions of other people. "You find out who your friends are" one of them said.

Poised as the British are between prudishness about excretion and a passion for lavatory jokes, the unfortunate sufferer feels that their disease is, literally, "unmentionable".

Lady Bingley, the medical social

worker, who has been at St Mark's since 1973, sees a great deal of this. Patients suffer from lack of self-esteem, and when, as today, the body beautiful is considered very important, a debilitating illness or the prospect of a "bag" can be devastating. It is the task of Lady Bingley and many others to care for these patients in every way other than medical. Patients travel long distances, have to return many times to the hospital and stay for long periods. The Stoma Care

sister, the Nutrition Sister and the social worker are often all involved in the care of one patient. There is a weekly group discussion with Dr Alex Brook from the Tavistock Clinic on the difficult social and psychosocial problems.

By the time patients reach St Mark's they are often very ill. One might imagine that they would be depressed but this is far from the case. In other hospitals they have often

been not only the patient who was the most ill but also the one who had been there longest. They may also be the only ones suffering from ulcerative colitis or Crohn's Disease. At St Mark's they find a different kind of sympathy and understanding in that their diseases are no longer unmentionable. One patient who has to attend the hospital regularly said that she regarded it as a visit to friends in London and she was a young woman who had been so

seriously ill at one time that her mother had not expected her to live until she was 18, let alone get married, as she did last year.

The patients are helped to come to terms with their feelings and to manage their diseases, because in many cases, particularly the inflammatory bowel conditions, there is no permanent cure. But the staff at St Mark's are skilled in teaching people how to live as fully as possible.

Second deadliest disease

Wearing blue overalls and rubber boots, having just come out of the operating theatre after a complicated five-hour operation, John Northover was typing information into the hospital computer. He worked at St Mark's in 1982-83 and was appointed a consultant surgeon just over a year ago.

"Inflammatory bowel disease", he says, "is very nasty. It covers ulcerative colitis - which can improve if you remove the affected parts - and Crohn's Disease, which can affect any part from the mouth to the anus, occurs in segments, and is one thing that is chronic. We get to know our patients very well, often for long periods of time."

The origins of the disease, named after an American, Crohn, who identified it in the 1930s, are still a mystery, and there is an unexplained rise in the number of cases in the past few years.

"Bowel cancer", says Mr Northover, "is the second most common cause of death, with

25,000 new cases a year, 17,000 of whom are going to die. It is nine times more common than cervical cancer, which gets all the publicity.

"It's something people don't know enough about - there's usually a six-month delay before people go to their doctor, simply because they don't recognize the symptoms."

Like the rest of the staff, he considers it important to get patients to talk about their problems. We concentrate on the patient very much more here than in other hospitals - it's a cosy atmosphere.

While he himself is involved in all aspects of surgery, he will also have an academic role in the new unit funded by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund into cancer of the colon and rectum. He says: "I am fascinated by this specialty - I've been interested in it for the past five or six years. You can have effective treatments and satisfied patients, which is very rewarding."

He mentions another unmentionable - incontinence. Pioneering work was carried out by the late Sir Alan Parks, and this is being continued as an increasing part of the work.



Christine Harocopus: Giving back self-respect to patients

More time to talk to people

"None of our patients has quite the same problems as the others", says Mrs Christine Harocopus, who runs the stoma care department. This is for the patients who have had a bypass when the rectum has had to be removed, giving them an opening on the surface of the abdominal wall.

Patients may dislike the thought but the fact is, as Mrs Harocopus says, "It gives them back their self-respect because up to then they have lost control." She believes they have

to be looked at holistically and see what suits them. They have been isolated by their disease and will be able to accept the stoma if they are encouraged to come to terms with it and to talk to people in one of the associations formed by patients, like the Ileostomy and Colostomy Associations.

Because it is a specialist unit, she has more time to talk to people, both before their operation, in Out-patients and to relatives. She emphasizes that having a stoma is not a disability. "There is no reason to change their life style - they can now go to meet their children from school without having to have a loo within reach. I am impressed by the number of determined people who want to get back to living full lives."

"Incontinence is a problem", she says, adding that with the increasing number of old people it is of growing concern. "There's not much kudos in sphincter repair but the expertise is much needed. But then it has no glamour - not like heart surgery!"

Fortunately, there are advances in surgery.



Susanne Wood: Managing diets for people who can't eat

Eight patients back at work

A space the size of a desk is the office for Susanne Wood, who runs the intravenous nutrition service.

She says: "The nutrition service is managing the diets for people who cannot eat, or who find it difficult or painful to eat. This is for people in hospital, and it is a method of keeping them nourished while they recover from their conditions."

"Some people will never be able to eat again", she says, "because they have diseased small bowels or so little of the small bowel remaining that not

enough nourishment can be absorbed." In these cases, nutrients have to be put straight into the circulation. The fluid has to go into a wide vein with a strong flow of blood. Therefore, a catheter tube is implanted in a major vein just above the heart, with the exterior coming out of the chest wall.

Of the 40 or so patients involved in this programme, many are in their thirties. Moreover, the hospital has 25 patients at home, carrying out the programme themselves, with three litres of nutrients in solution a day taken overnight.

"They are very courageous people who are in control of what is happening themselves - they don't have to wait for a nurse to go in every day to help them", says Miss Wood. "We see them about every two months, but they have access to us 24 hours a day by telephone."

Eight of these brave people have gone back to work, and 14 have been able to go away on holiday. All these patients are getting a perfect, balanced diet. Says Susanne Wood: "They look marvellous!"

The man with the computer memory

Remarkably, patient records at St Mark's have been kept intact since 1908 forming a repository of information which researchers into the aetiology of bowel disease regard as "an epidemiological goldmine". Most hospitals do not keep such records for more than 10 years.

The member of the pathology department chiefly responsible for this unique assemblage of data has been on the staff for 60 years, having started at the age of 16. It is doubtful if any computer would be able to recall the kind of minutiae that Dr Richard Bussey can provide off the top of his head.

The value of such record-keeping is shown most clearly in the hospital's system for using data that has steadily accumulated on polyposis. Polyps, wart-like growths, in the bowel, are not uncommon, and in most cases are not pre-cancerous. But early detection of the disease is life-saving.

Thanks to the patterns revealed by the St Mark's records it became clear that polyposis passes on from generation to generation, with a 50-50 chance of each new child having it. Meticulous charting of more than 400 family trees ensures that every relative is examined regularly.

The system being adopted is, says Dr Christopher Williams of the endoscopy department, a key to ensuring the thorough follow-up of surgery patients and the assessment of cancer therapy and prevention.

For all its virtues, the hospital's records system based on punched cards depend on individual research workers and is at risk from fire. Micro-computers made by the British company Comart have been introduced on a modular basis with systems designed to suit individual and departmental requirements. Together with units in other hospitals has

grown a new medical data base (Metabase from Metasoft) and a specific endoscopic version ("Pedro", for Patient Endoscopy Records Organizer, from Key Med Ltd.).

Given that St Mark's has on its staff no more than the equivalent of 2.5 surgeons (because the six who work there work elsewhere, too), 1.6 physicians and one pathologist, a truly remarkable amount of education of international renown is carried on.

Education has continued unabated, points out Mr James Thomson, dean of postgraduate studies, despite the lack of any government or health service support. All teaching is now funded from student fees.

The educational facilities have recently been extended to include the well-equipped Sir Charles Clore Centre. In 1983 there were more than 600 postgraduate visitors from 27 countries, a record that was not

maintained last year because of building work, but which is likely to be equalled in 1985.

There is a structured eight-week teaching programme for 10 foreign students in each of the academic year's three terms. Second, there are unstructured educational visits of up to a fortnight by overseas surgeons. Third, there are lecture courses, attended by hundreds of doctors from Britain and abroad.

The hospital holds courses for nurses and undergraduate medical students from St Bartholomew's Hospital, with which it is closely associated, and British Council courses for foreign students.

A further valuable contribution has come from multidisciplinary discussions with social workers, GPs and others on the social and communication problems of intestinal disease.

David Loshak

Target: £1 million

the hospital, £5,000.

FOR TEACHING

● The teaching centre For an administrative assistant's salary, librarian and course organizer, upkeep of the library. £100,000.

● Modernization of the lecture theatre

A new system to enable audio-visual links between operating theatre and endoscopy suite. £60,000.

● Closed-circuit audio-visual link to the operating theatre

Total needed, £20,000.

● Closed-circuit audio-visual system in the endoscopy suite

For replacement and up-dating. £20,000.

● Overseas visitors

A small flat for new staff while they find somewhere to live, or for overseas doctors studying at

the hospital, £5,000.

RESEARCH

● Computerization of electronic retrieval system and word processing facilities To buy a micro-computer, printer and software, with telephone link to an international databank for the library. £7,500.

● Inflammatory bowel diseases

For a named research fellowship and a designated research fund, a capital fund of £150,000.

● Intestinal muscle disorders

For a named research fellowship and a designated research fund, £150,000.

● Physiology of the pelvic floor For building, £10,000; for equipment, £30,000. A full-time consultant (Part should be paid by the NHS). An endowment fund of £200,000.

● Information science

A large sum estimated at £200,000 spread over three years ultimately to be linked to NHS master index.

● Clinical genetics

To develop a system for polyposis coli and high-risk cancer families £20,000.

● Surgical research

Inflammatory bowel disease £100,000.

Multi-user and system generation software £4,500

Multi-user network to interlink departments, possibly £90,000.

Upgrade existing equipment and contingency £15,000.

The condemned cell?



certain genes and our diet can play a part.

And today modern technology is enabling us to identify and understand more and more of these factors that cause cancer. (A cell like this, for example, can now be studied in minute detail, even though it measures only 1/10,000 of an inch across.)

Learning more helps us detect cancer earlier. And the earlier we can detect it, the more effectively we can treat it.

Already, for example, an effective programme of smear tests could make a once deadly cancer almost totally preventable.

Other research has given doctors over thirty effective anti-cancer drugs, and has made surgery and radio-therapy increasingly successful.

In many cancers, in fact, the survival rate has improved dramatically.

So it is no idle boast to say that thanks to cancer research, many cancer cells are now already condemned.

How can you help?

We are Britain's largest cancer research charity, and over one third of all cancer research in this country is supported by us.

But to continue our present work and start urgent new work takes a vast amount of money. So your support is vital.

You can help with a deed of covenant, a legacy or a donation, by writing to us at Dept TT5, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR.

Or by getting in touch with your local Cancer Research Campaign committee through the telephone directory.

Sooner or later, we'll condemn cancer once and for all. You can make it sooner.

growth and dangerous spread of the disease can be controlled and sometimes stopped altogether.

Because of this, over 60,000 cancer sufferers now recover each year, and return to a normal, healthy life.

Sadly, though, many thousands are less fortunate.

And it is to help them that we need your money for more research.

How is research helping to find an answer?

Thanks to research we already know a great deal about cancer.

We know, for example, that eight out of ten cancers are caused by our lifestyle and environment through things like cigarettes, asbestos, radiation and certain chemicals.

We also know that viruses.

Is cancer still the death sentence people think? Or are we finally learning how to destroy cancer itself?

The human cell above is out of control. Instead of reproducing in a normal orderly manner this one is multiplying relentlessly.

Gradually the extra cells being produced will form a tumour.

And eventually some will split off, spreading to other parts of the body and creating secondary cancers which will damage or destroy vital organs.

This is cancer. And not too long ago it was little short of a death sentence in all but a few cases.

Today, however, things are beginning to change.

In some cases, for example, delinquent cells like the one above can be detected early on in their career. And eradicated before they're able to form a tumour.

In others the relentless



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THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Riddle of the stubbornly high interest rates

The sharpness of interest rates remains a thorn in the Government's side. As its own repeated attempts to reduce them have made clear, this was not how life was meant to be. High rates and disinflation should by now have yielded to cheaper money and investment-led growth.

Although investment has risen strongly and the economy is undoubtedly growing at above its trend rate, it has been hindered rather than helped by interest rates. We all know the official defence for so long as the Reagan Administration continues to demand more than American savings can supply, it will need to keep interest rates high enough to drain other nations' savings; and those other nations must follow suit.

This is a nice, simple and relatively truthful description of Europe's predicament, but it is not quite an answer. For if our international problems were simply the need to achieve a relative pattern of rates that kept just enough money flowing into the United States to plug its deficit, some kind of interest-rate disarmament should be feasible. As interest rates tick on at today's high "real" levels some rather more sophisticated explanation is called for.

Now things are awkwardly different. The pound is stronger, some say too strong. But in the January crisis, the Chancellor began talking about aiming for the midpoint of his monetary ranges. And even after last week's change in the way the Treasury measures money (which reduces the impact of the April surge in sterling M3), we are well over the top of the broad money target. According to Bootle, things are not going to get easier, and it is hard not to agree when the Bank of England itself is frankly puzzled as to why bank lending is rising so fast.

Well, says Bootle with striking simplicity, bank lending always rises fast unless forcibly restrained. All those temporary explanations - such as the removal of bank controls, British Telecom accelerated VAT on imports, and most recently the rush to take tax advantage of disappearing tax allowances - are merely a distraction. Finance is a growth industry, whose business is borrowing and lending; thus it is not surprising that people and companies should be doing so much more of both.

Two complementary arguments are provided today by Roger Bootle, of the stockbroker, Capel-Cure Myers, and Roy Batchelor, of the City University Business School; and both focus on monetary growth in the United Kingdom. Last January, when the Government jacked up interest rates, to defend the pound, rapid monetary growth was almost convenient. It enabled the Chancellor to argue that his prime concern was still domestic monetary conditions - even when everyone else knew his boss's real worry was the prospect of parity with the dollar.

It is interesting to speculate on the extent to which the same people are both borrowing and depositing (taking on a mortgage, for example, while simultaneously running a savings account) or whether the differences between individuals has increased. There is the same puzzle about industry: are individual companies borrowing to invest while simultaneously accumulating profits, or are the big boys sitting on cash mountains while the little ones borrow to expand or to survive? Knowledge would help us to judge the impact of changes in interest rates, always an uncertain weapon. But in the meantime the Government has been resorting to other devices to slow money growth.

The first of course if "overfunding" - compensating for excess bank lending by selling more gilts than necessary to plug the public sector deficit. A second, indirect device has been to try to encourage

industry to raise money from other sources than banks. The sensible attempt to revive the long-term corporate bond market was not noticeably successful.

If both borrowing and lending are rising simply because of a structural change in the economy - part of the shift from metal-bashing to services, one of which is the manipulation of money - all the authorities need is a respectable way of adjusting the money numbers for this trend and they can confidently bring interest rates down. But we need to dig a little deeper. Roy Batchelor looks for theoretical reasons why the balance between savings and investment might have shifted during the past few years, and comes up with a slightly discouraging explanation: as to why the "real" interest rates may stay quite high.

A nice feature of his analyses is his attempt to calculate genuine "real" interest rates. These are a constant source of bother to economists. Looking forward, the "real" cost of money is the degree to which the nominal interest rates we actually have to pay exceeds the rise in prices we expect. But since the expected inflation rate is not conveniently calculated for us by official statisticians, the "real" cost of money is often measured retrospectively, by reference to the rate of inflation over the past year. By contrast, Roy Batchelor has used opinion poll surveys of people's price expectations in both Britain and the US, and demonstrates neatly that these expectations varied most when inflation was high.

This is important because his analysis suggests it is diminishing uncertainty that has stiffened the real rate of interest in Britain, by boosting investment (reflected in the demand for money) relative to savings (reflected in the supply). According to his model, this is sufficient to explain 1½ points of the rise in British real interest rates over the past five years.

This increase - unless the Government were to lose control of inflation - is therefore likely to be permanent. But the effect of US policy, to which Batchelor's model accredits 2½ points of today's high British real rate - may not be. American interest rates have their inevitable impact on British ones, in his model, but high real rates over there may have different causes. Interestingly, however, Batchelor does not run this effect home to the usual culprit, the federal deficit, but instead, again, to success against inflation. Here, however, it seems to have been the actual reduction in inflation, rather than the uncertainty about it which has been the moving force; which suggests that as inflation bottoms out, real interest rates will come down.

Well, as Batchelor himself admits, he is here skating rather far out on thin ice. The signs are that political America is beginning to get a grip on its budget deficit; that growth is flowing; and that the Federal Reserve Board is, in consequence, fractionally easing up. At the same time, inflation is likely to level out or rise; the past strength of the dollar had artificially reduced it in America. Real interest rates would fall, even if American nominal rates continue only to inch down slowly. You pay your money, you choose your explanatory theory. But the combination of Batchelor and Bootle seems to be that whatever happens abroad, British real interest rates are likely to remain above past trends. However, in Batchelor's view at least, this is not something necessarily to be regretted. It is a return to normality, the days when your savings yielded a comfortable return, before inflation destroyed them.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

'Defective work' by Camrex alleged

Canadian Pacific has issued writs against Camrex, the Ruberoid subsidiary. They follow an arbitrator's decision in March when Ruberoid was awarded \$14.26 million.

The writs are against Camrex, a former director of the company and a Japanese company from Hiroshima. Canadian Pacific is alleging that work by Camrex on four of its

tankers in 1979 has proved to be defective. The Japanese company is believed to have been acting as an agent for Camrex in applying the protective coating made by Camrex.

Camrex Pacific is also claiming the return of the balance of a sum of £600,000 which it paid Camrex for insurance cover for the work. Mr Fred Fieldwood, operating

general manager of Canadian Pacific Bulkships, alleges that the money did not buy the amount of cover which he would normally have expected. Ruberoid is already involved in a legal action over its acquisition of Camrex in 1983. It is claiming £8.9 million from Ernst & Whinney, which audited the 1982 Camrex accounts.

Futures on the verge of respectability

One cannot cavil with the old saw that one swallow does not make a summer (although given the weather this year I would challenge any reader who says he or she has seen even a solitary swallow), but I do not think that County Bank's launch last week of a Natural Resources Fund is more than a freak event.

Recent experiences and the present trial, for a second time, of Mr Justin Fremlin notwithstanding, the climate of opinion among fund managers about investment in futures is changing.

"Futures" is the operative term. It is still the case that most fund managers in this country run a mile at the mention of "commodities". But over the past couple of years they have been introduced, not always too gently, to a new range of financial futures.

A fund manager can loftily eschew commodities. He or she cannot, however, ignore the gyrating exchange and interest rates against which these new

futures instruments, and latterly options, are supposed to hedge. If one future has tended to lead to another, in the process broadening the definition of a commodity, it is partly because competition for fund management performance has intensified and prompted a re-definition of what might constitute an investment.

This has happened almost despite the extraordinary bull market in British equities, and may now owe a little to the feeling that the market will not stay strong for ever.

More specifically, there are a couple of legal changes, one actual and the others very likely, which have encouraged the revision of earlier attitudes towards future/commodity investment. The actual development is the formation of the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers and the legal framework of investor protection into which it will be slotted.

The probable alteration is that a mantle of respectability

COMMODITIES REVIEW

will be cast over commodity funds by granting authorized status and bringing them onshore. Neither of these changes alters the risks inherent in the underlying markets. But greater investor protection and removing the offshore stigma count for a lot.

It is a reasonable supposition, therefore, that quite a few commodity and futures funds will come jostling to the market over the next year or so. The prospect, however, prompts an interesting reflection: are investment advisers able properly to inform their clients about these new funds?

The question is important for the promoters of the funds as well as the investors, because they will lean heavily on stimulated asset records (the favourite device of every fund manager with a new trading "system" to tout).

There is also a wide diver-

Reagan tax reforms to put more burden on companies

From Bailey Morris Washington

President Reagan is to launch an unprecedented campaign today to persuade the American people to support a tax reform programme he regards as the centre piece of his second term.

He will use the occasion of a television address recalling the American revolution which was sparked largely by tax issues.

His theme is to be fairness, shifting more of the tax burden to corporations and away from individuals who have borne the brunt of a complex system under which the rich often pay no tax at all.



Reagan: message of fairness on TV.

White House officials said Mr Reagan will draw on all his powers as a "great communicator" in a national tour scheduled to begin on Thursday in the colonial city of Williamsburg, Virginia.

The White House attempted to guard closely the details of revised tax reform plan which will be made public until tomorrow.

But details of the plan were leaked by administration officials in background interviews in which they disclosed:

- The plan replaces the present system of 14 tax rates ranging from 11 per cent to a high of 50 per cent, with a new three-rate system of 35 per cent, 25 per cent, and 15 per cent.
- The top 35 per cent rate would apply to income above \$70,000 (£56,000) for couples filing joint returns.
- It establishes a top capital gains rate for shares, and other securities of 17.5 per cent, down from the present top rate of 20 per cent.
- The personal exemption for individuals would be nearly doubled, to \$2,000 from \$1,040.
- The plan sets a top corporate rate of 33 per cent, down from 46 per cent, and includes a minimum tax for both individuals and corporations.
- Charitable deductions, despite plans to limit them under the new Treasury plan, would be retained in full.
- Deductions for state and local tax would be repealed.
- Interest deductions for mortgages on second homes would be limited to \$5,000.
- The plan repeals the present investment tax credit and includes a less generous depreciation allowance for plant and equipment.
- It caps the amount of money which can be deducted for business meals.

Japanese output surges 3%

By David Smith Economics Correspondent

Japan's industrial output surged by 3 per cent in April to reach 7.3 per cent above its level a year earlier. The sharp rise, which followed a 1.4 per cent decline in March, occurred as car and electrical machinery output picked up strongly.

Retail sales, in contrast, were sluggish in April, slipping by 0.2 per cent on the month to only 2.5 per cent above the April 1984 level. This, taken with the buoyancy of some sectors of Japanese industry, suggests that exports are providing the main growth source.

Car output in April was 9.5 per cent above its level a year earlier. At the beginning of the month, Japanese government restrictions on car exports to the United States were eased.

Production of consumer durables such as colour televisions, home air-conditioners and refrigerators was also strong. Machinery production in total was up 13.2 per cent in the 12 months to April.

The index of producers' shipments rose by 3.8 per cent in April to 6.2 per cent above its level a year earlier. Stocks rose 0.9 per cent and were 10.4 per cent up on April 1984.

A Bank of Japan official said yesterday that Japan's overall growth rate for the fiscal year, which ended in March should comfortably exceed the 5.3 per cent government target. The bank is unlikely to respond to the recent cut in American interest rates by lowering rates.

Japanese purchases of foreign bonds reached a record last month. According to the Securities Dealers Association of Japan, purchases rose to \$10.85 billion, compared with \$6.12 billion in March.

Trade profit boosts Co-op confidence

From Derek Harris, Bournemouth

The Co-op's share of retailing solid again last year and although profits at the trading level improved sharply it was down £27 million overall.

Co-op retail societies' profits at the trading level, less depreciation jumped last year by a third to £44 million, its first reasonable surplus for four years and equivalent to 1.1 per cent of sales. Analysts in the movement believe that it is only if a 2.5 per cent rate is achieved that the societies can be sure of a secure future.

After payment for dividend, trading stamps, other member benefits and tax and other charges, the movement in 1984 went into the red by £27 million either taken out of reserves or met by selling off assets. In 1983 it was £40 million in the red and the previous year had been £55 million down.

The latest figures emerged in confidential reports discussed in a closed session of the Co-operative Congress in Bournemouth yesterday. One report, based on forecasts by the 100 retail societies which make up the cooperative movement, suggested that progress would continue to be made by the Co-op and that the future was now secure.

Senior officials of the Co-operative Union, the movement's coordinating body, promptly warned delegates not to become complacent because the retail battle was growing fiercer.

The societies forecast that the Co-op, already the third largest supermarket operator in Britain with 65 supermarkets open, would have nearly 100 trading within about two years.

Mr Garth Pratt, head of the union's economic and research department, said later: "The

University forecasts 4% growth

By Our Economics Editor

Britain's output should grow by more than 4 per cent and unemployment "may even begin to decline" according to new forecasts by the City University Business School. In its spring Economic Review the school also forecasts economic growth of 3 per cent in both 1986 and 1987, in stark contrast to last week's forecast by the National Institute for Economic Social Research, which suggested the economy would stall next year.

The school paints a remarkably bright picture of the economy, with strong growth in employment - an increase of 3.5 per cent both this year and next. The unemployment rate falls below 10 per cent in 1987, while interest rates drop to single figures next year.

However, the review argues that the "Budget for jobs" has contributed little to this prospect, with the favourable effect of the change in national insurance contribution fewer than 8,000 jobs by the end of the decade.

The school is also relatively unconcerned about inflation, which it sees as stabilizing at around 4 per cent. It argues that there is no "serious cause for concern" about financial policy, saying that the narrower measure of money - M0 - is a better predictor of inflation than the rapidly growing broad measures, and that sterling's weakness in the early part of the year largely reflected its position as a petro-currency.

Another special article argues that rescheduling of international debts by the banks has been more profitable than is generally supposed.

Benedetti bid hopes hit by shares suspension

From John Earle, Rome

Dealings have been suspended in shares of Societe Meridionale Finanziaria (SME), the Italian state-controlled food company which is the subject of a takeover bid by the chairman of Olivetti, Signor Carlo de Benedetti.

The suspension of dealings in the minority share of the equity held by the public investigating magistrate of documents relating to SME at the end of last week.

Allegations are reported to have been made of insider trading in January last year, when on one day SME's stock exchange price fell by 19 per cent.

This is the latest obstacle to Signor de Benedetti's plans to form Italy's biggest food group through the purchase of 51 per cent of SME from the state-owned Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI).

Signor de Benedetti has already been opposed by Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Prime Minister, who doubts whether the deal is in the public interest. It is publicly supported however, by Christian Democrat and Liberal members.

Kraft Europe is reported to have acquired 75 per cent of the Italian cheese and dairy products business Invernizzi Spray for 96 billion lire.

MARKET SUMMARY

| STOCK MARKETS | | CURRENCIES | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Friday's close and change on week | | Friday's close and change on week | |
| FT Ind 100 | 1001.6 (-6.7) | £/\$ | 1.2568 (-0.0008) |
| FT-A All Share | 634.53 (-3.36) | £/DM | 3.8915 (+0.0143) |
| FT Govt Securities | 80.80 (+0.43) | £/SwF | 3.2770 (+0.0108) |
| FT-SE 100 | 1312.8 (-13.6) | £/FF | 11.8600 (-0.0097) |
| Bargains: | 23,500 | £/Yen | 314.0 (-1.55) |
| Dataseam USM | 111.08 (-1.21) | £/Index | 73.1 (+0.1) |
| New York | | New York: | |
| Dow Jones | 1301.97 (+18.63) | £/\$ | |
| Amer. Express | 209.1 (+1.2) | \$ Index | |
| Frankfurt | | \$ Index | |
| Commerzbank | 1303.8 (+39.1) | ECU | |
| Brussels: | | ECU | |
| General | 305.85 (+48.13) | SDR | |
| Paris: CAC | 227.3 (+6.2) | INTEREST RATES | |
| Zurich: | | London: | |
| SKA General | 359.50 (+5.6) | Bank Base: 12½-12½ | |
| Yesterday's close and change on Friday | | 3-month Interbank 12½-12½ | |
| Sydney: AO | 878.3 (-4.6) | buying rate 12-11½ | |
| Tokyo: | | US: | |
| Nikkei Dow | 12,642.73 (+48.97) | Prime Rate 10% | |
| Hong Kong: | | Federal Funds 7½% | |
| Hang Seng | 1557.78 (-39.35) | 3-month Treasury Bills 7.18-7.14% | |
| GOLD | | Long bond 103½-103½ | |
| London fixing: | | BOARD MEETINGS | |
| Au \$316.35 pm-\$314.70 | | TODAY - Interim: Archimedes | |
| close \$314.50-\$315 (£249.50-250) | | Investment Trust, Northern Ameri- | |
| New York: | | can Trust, Scottish National Trust, | |
| Comex \$314.50 | | | |

IN BRIEF

Goldsmith bid fails

Sir James Goldsmith has reached a truce with Crown Zellerbach after a complex defence by the US paper group defeated the proposed takeover by his General Oriental group, leaving him with a fifth of Crown's shares.

Under the deal, Sir James will join the Crown board and has agreed to work with its chairman, Mr William Creson, on the restructuring plan which effectively defeated his takeover attempt. The plan includes spinning the group into three companies, one of which will sell most of Crown's holdings of forest land.

Brazil credit

Brazil will not seek new money this year from its Western credit banks, according to US bankers who report a Brazilian forecast of a \$11.5 billion (£9.2 billion) trade surplus this year, despite a poor first quarter.

Shares plunge

Share prices in Hong Kong plunged yesterday. The Hang Seng index lost 39.35 points to 1557.78. This followed a fall of 20.46 points on Friday. Brokers attributed the weakness to the arrest of two prominent businessmen on Friday in connection with the defunct Carrian group.

Order for Japan

A Japanese consortium has received an order worth 120 billion yen (£880 million) from Hong Kong-based Hopewell Power (China) for two coal-fired power plants in Guangdong Province, Southern China.



Liberty, the store group famed for its exclusive fabrics (above), has refurbished and let four floors of offices above its Regent Street store in London at rents of £16 a sq ft.

The company surrendered its lease, due to expire in 1995, to the freeholder, the Crown Estate Commissioners and negotiated a new lease expiring in 2051, as part of the agreement.

Record profit

The Japanese NEC Corporation, said yesterday its unconsolidated net profit for the year ended March 31 rose 47.5 per cent to a record \$1,099 billion yen (£161 million) from \$4,643 billion yen. Sales rose 29.4 per cent also to a record.

Garnar Booth Plc

Tanners & Leather Manufacturers

Highlights from the Statement by the Chairman, Sir Kenneth Newton, Bt, OBE, TD, for the year ended 31st January 1985.

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------|--------|
| * Another record year demonstrates the success of our strategy in developing a broadly based group able to meet the growing needs of the many leather using industries at home and abroad. | | | |
| * Exports increased by 29% to £30.7m. Although the strength of the dollar was an advantage, we believe we shall still hold our key export markets even if there is material improvement in the value of the pound. | | | |
| * Continuing programme of modernisation and research. | | | |
| * A final dividend of 5.80p per share (4.85p last year) is recommended. | | | |
| * An encouraging start to the current year with factories busy. | | | |
| Summary of results | | | |
| | 1985 | 1984 | |
| Turnover | £80,918 | £68,707 | +17.7% |
| Profit before tax | 4,771 | 3,178 | +50.1% |
| Dividends per share | 8.75p | 7.50p | +16.7% |
| Shareholders' Funds | 17,262 | 14,241 | +21.2% |
| Earnings per share | 39.27p | 31.31p | +25.4% |

Copies of the Report & Accounts are available from the Secretary, Garnar Booth Plc, Grange House, 94/96 Borough High Street, London SE1 1LN.

Software war hardens up

Car-makers drive on to IT services

By Kevan Pearson

The company recently bought Usabul, a Computer Services, one of the top UK services companies. Until 1985 EDS was little known outside the US - its main claim to fame was the rescue of several of its employees working in Iran, after the fall of the Shah. Now EDS plans to become the leading European computer services company, pushing ahead of the existing European suppliers, the biggest of which is the French group, Cap Gemini Sogefi. In 1984 EDS had a turnover of just under \$1 billion, making it much bigger than even the largest European services company. But the vast majority of EDS's money came from the US.

[illegible]

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

The presence of IBM has made it easier for Ireland to be given credibility in information technology. However most of

Ireland still has much to do before it becomes a prominent IT force but it must be taken seriously. It was not too long ago that Japan's ambitions were not taken seriously by its competitors. They now deeply regret that error.

To a bookseller, the packages, which range in price from £25 to £60, represent high-value sales, but to the high-street computer retailer who is more used to selling a word processor



At prices in the £20 to £70 range, it is less worthwhile to make do with a pirated copy — which will, of course, lack the manufacturer's documentation and support.

PRIGMA

Last chance to crack the code and win a flight



Week Four runners-up

[illegible]

Car-makers drive on to IT services

By Kevan Pearson

The company recently bought Usabul, a Computer Services, one of the top UK services companies. Until 1985 EDS was little known outside the US - its main claim to fame was the rescue of several of its employees working in Iran, after the fall of the Shah. Now EDS plans to become the leading European computer services company, pushing ahead of the existing European suppliers, the biggest of which is the French group, Cap Gemini Sogefi. In 1984 EDS had a turnover of just under \$1 billion, making it much bigger than even the largest European services company. But the vast majority of EDS's money came from the US.

The company has a reputation for success, however, and is not afraid to take on challengers.

GET THINGS GOING



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Test TT 28/5

The battle of the CADs on one machine

By Richard Sarson

Until now, the firms which write software for computer-aided design (CAD) have been in two camps, both of which tend to look down on the other. Let us call them the macrocads and the microcads.

The macrocads, companies like Computervision and Apollo in the US and ARC and Pafec in Britain, have been writing large and complex programs for two and three-dimensional design for about 10 years. Because a computer has to do a lot of arithmetic if it is to draw accurately, only the largest computer's could, until recently, be used.

This makes CAD and its extension, Computer Aided Manufacturing, a rich man's game. Only the big engineers and the car and aircraft manufacturers could afford macrocad, which started at £50,000 and could reach a million.

Meanwhile, at the bottom end of the market, the microcomputer programmers have been writing CAD systems for four years. These are simple draughting programs, without 3D, stress calculations, linkage to a machine tool or any of the other refined features which macrocad has developed. But the entry price is £5,000, not £50,000. They sell to small drawing offices in thousands, where the macrocads can only

count their customers in hundreds.

The market leader of the microcads, Autocad, is American, but there are many small British software houses, like Mountford & Laxon, Robocom, Superdraft, Trilex and Jentech, catering for architects, engineers and circuit-board designers.

The macrocads dismiss the efforts of the microcads, saying that the micros are too slow and do not have enough memory to speed up the work of a draughtsman and that the screens are too small and imprecise to give a proper picture of what is being done.

The microcads disagree. In fact, John Frazer, professor of computer aided design at the University of Ulster, says that the way micros are designed actually makes them better than minis and mainframes at handling graphics. Also, microprogrammers, because they have always had to put quarts into pint pots, have devised cleverer programming techniques than their "profligate" large-machine competitors.

We will soon find out which is right, as the two armies are converging. Some of the microcads are writing links, so that drawings can be passed to the larger systems. The GLC, for instance, uses Autocad for tracing and modifying old drawings of rehabilitated property and the drawings are then

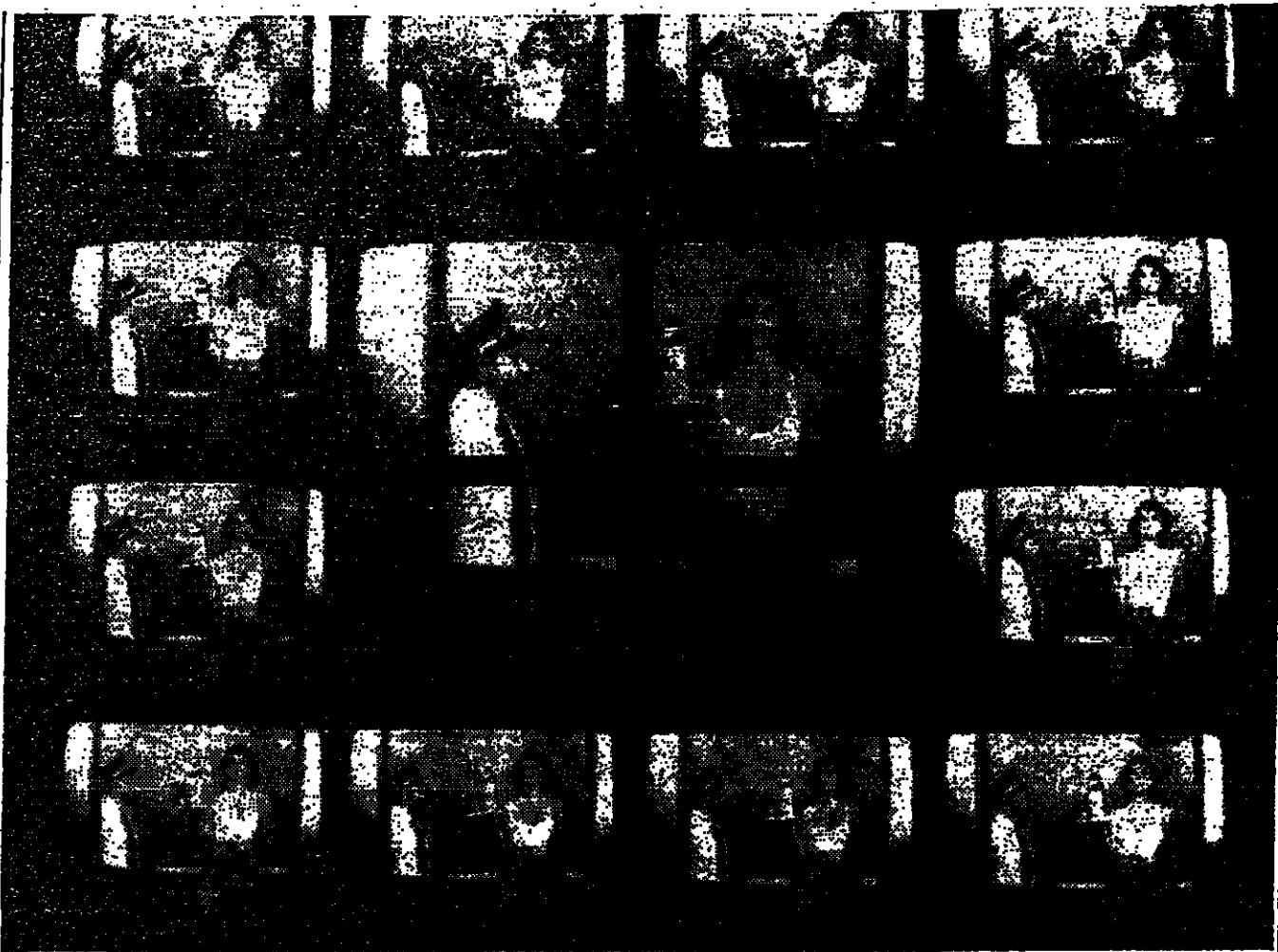
sent to its large IBM-based system.

Meanwhile macrocad is bringing down the price of its hardware. Apollo's work stations have come down to £12,000. Some macrocad people are even converting their programs for micros. But where the armies are likely to meet in earnest will be in Whitechapel.

This is because companies from both sides, Mountford and Laxon from the micros and Pafec from the macros, are both converting their CAD programs for the MG-1, a super-micro built by a small venture company, the Whitechapel Computer Works. This has the power of the minicomputers used by macrocad systems but a microprice, starting at £6,995. Other software houses will follow.

So, for the first time, we will be able to see microcad competing directly with macrocad on the same machine. The effect on the prices charged by the macrocads could be dramatic and large-scale CAD will come to a wider market-place.

The smaller architectural practices or engineering design office, which have been hesitant about throwing away their drawing boards in favour of computer screens and plotters, either because macrocad has been too expensive for them, or because microcad was not fast enough, should have another look.



For those who cannot wait for the next generation of wall-sized televisions based on digital technology, an interim solution has been provided in this Videowall system, which can split a television picture over several monitors, to give a large-screen effect. The number of monitors can range from nine to 256 screens, with each

monitor having its own digital memory unit controlled by computer.

Aimed primarily at exhibitions, conferences and large shops, such a system is not cheap: prices range from £57,500 to more than £350,000 although a system can be hired for five days at £7,200. First customer is the Olympus Sports store in

Oxford Street, which will use the system to display sporting highlights, new products and pop videos.

Pictures for the system can come from video tape recorders, disc players, live cameras or computer output to display computer graphics or database information.

Domesday Book, Eighties style

By Jan Dyer

In 1973 Philips demonstrated a laser disc video player, using laser light instead of a stylus, to read picture information held in microscopic pits on a transparent disc.

It was launched in 1982 but home users quite reasonably wanted machines that would record as well as play and for a time it looked as if video disc was a technology no one wanted. Then in late 1983 video players were linked to computers, and interactive video was born.

The computer could select pictures from the disc under the control of a program. Because the pictures were stored on tracks which could be indexed and numbered, any single frame could be located, something that video tape could not do.

On the interactive disc system developed by Philips each revolution of the disc holds one single picture, 54,000 pictures on each side of the disc. At the normal speed of 25 frames per second this gives a full speed playing time of more than one hour, but each individual frame can be located by the controlling computer in a maximum of five seconds and played as a still picture, a slow picture, a slow motion sequence, or a short moving sequence, in any order. Computer-generated text can be added over the picture to communicate with the viewer, who can then choose what to see next.

The compact audio disc was a different development of the same technology. Here, however the sound is stored, in digital form, rather than the analogue method of video discs, making it a natural for linking to computers.

Known as CD-ROM (compact disc read only memory) the system is already available. For instance, Hitachi has just announced the release of a CD-ROM player for the IBM-PC, with discs carrying 322 megabytes of information, 27,000 A4 pages and it is able to play audio discs.

So far these two applications of the technology have gone their own way but now the BBC Domesday Project aims to combine the two to produce possibly the biggest single over-the-counter database ever attempted. Set to coincide with the 900th anniversary of the original Domesday Book next year, the result will be an analysis of Britain in the 1980s on two double-sided Philips laser discs carrying 54,000 pictures and 324 megabytes.

Data storage in this quantity however needs a vast amount of data and normally such data comes expensive.

One key element will be Ordnance Survey maps - these alone would cost millions in copyright on the open market. The BBC will not say what it is paying but it certainly is not millions.

And when it is available in October next year the whole thing will be very cheap: less than £100 for the discs and manual, and £1,000 for the player.

But will and other publisher, without the BBC's access to cheap data and co-operative universities, be able to find more use for the system. Cheap storage is one thing but does anyone want cheap data on it?

MSC scores success No. 1,000

By Celia Kemsley

It is not only pop stars and tennis aces who need to develop new talents as they reach middle age. The integration of new technology into business has created a demand for people with new skills and the ability to apply them, which can often call for maturity and experience. One such person is Rosemary Sheldon, the one-thousandth student to find a job in computing after completing a Manpower Services Commission Adult Training Scheme.

The decision to change her career as a speech therapist met with a certain amount of



Ms Sheldon: Forward step, surprise from friends and colleagues and several people who thought she was taking a retrograde step.

With no previous experience of new technology but with preparation in terms of reading around the subject and the use of careers analysts, Rosemary embarked on a 14-week course leading to the NCC Basic Certificate in Systems Analysis and Design.

Rosemary is now with the National Westminster Bank in the City as a trainee junior systems analyst.

The training course involves a lot of work in the evenings and weekends and permits the trainees two one-hour interviews with experts, leading up to a 40 minute presentation with video to the rest of the course, tutors and invited technical people.

Talking typewriters: Not as good as they sound?

By Charles Brett

A 10,000-word voice-activated typewriter and wordprocessor, attachable to a micro, will be in production next year. With 97 per cent accuracy in recognizing words, it will be self-adaptive to every individual's use of vocabulary and cost around £16,000 for a four-user system.

This is the claim made by Kurzweil Applied Intelligence for a system it has under development. Others, however, are more pessimistic, believing that daily use of voice processing in the ordinary office is for the 1990s, not the late 1980s.

There is a view that speech is an outstanding medium for introducing people to systems in a friendly and familiar way but that the continued use of speech aids diminishes with time as users realize that mice or keyboards are actually faster, or more efficient, in practice for accomplishing office tasks.

Nevertheless, the voice processing industry is clearly expanding - with a reversal of emphasis. Previously users have been lead to believe that voice recognition (speech to computer text) was much harder to achieve than speech synthesis (creating artificial speech from text).

Kurzweil's system parses the speech input into its grammatical structure to reduce the computing needed to recognize accurately. This system will be capable of either operating with any speaker with a vocabulary of about 1,000 words or based on a particular speaker. The latter requires the machine to be trained - in order to gain access

to the full 10,000-word vocabulary.

IBM has been working on a similar statistical technique to predict the sound pattern most likely to match the word that was spoken. As every word is "heard" the system utilizes the previous two words to calculate the most probable match.

Unlike Kurzweil's anticipated product, this IBM work remains a research project - for there are formidable problems of eliminating background office noise to be resolved. Indeed, the problem of conquering extraneous noise is a factor that may determine the practical availability of any voice products.

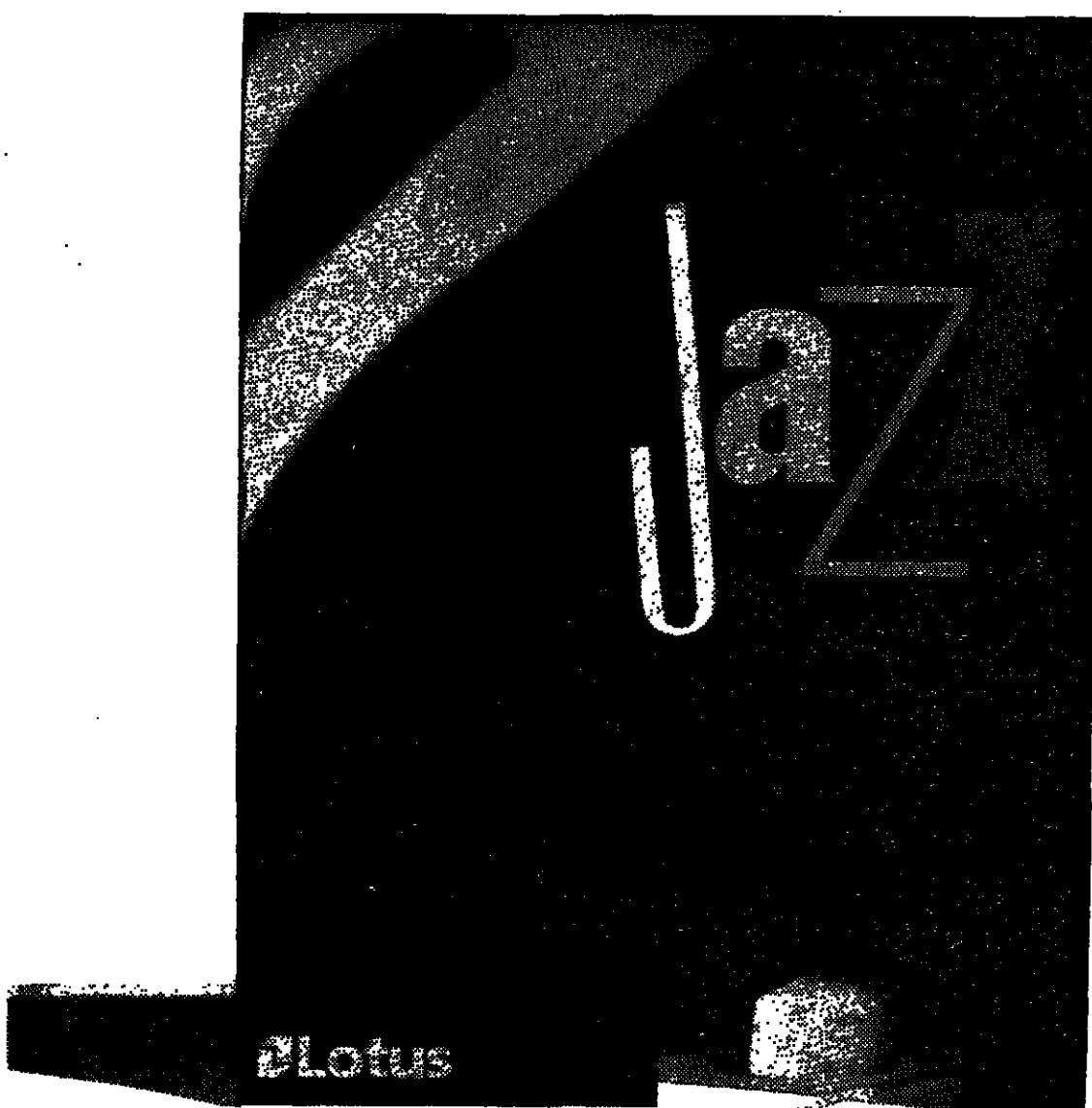
Progress in speech synthesis has been slower, primarily because the human voice is proving so difficult to recreate in a personable form with intonation, rhythm, etc.

There is also an intriguing caution about voice systems. If they are too "friendly", there is apparently a distinct danger that non-expert users will believe machines to be more capable than they really are. Ironically this is the opposite of the "foreigner problem" (shout more loudly and speak more slowly).

Voice-activated machines will need to be able to inform users not of the capabilities but of their limitations. The very reverse of today's office systems.

The author is a senior consultant in the PA consultancy's International Office Automation Division.

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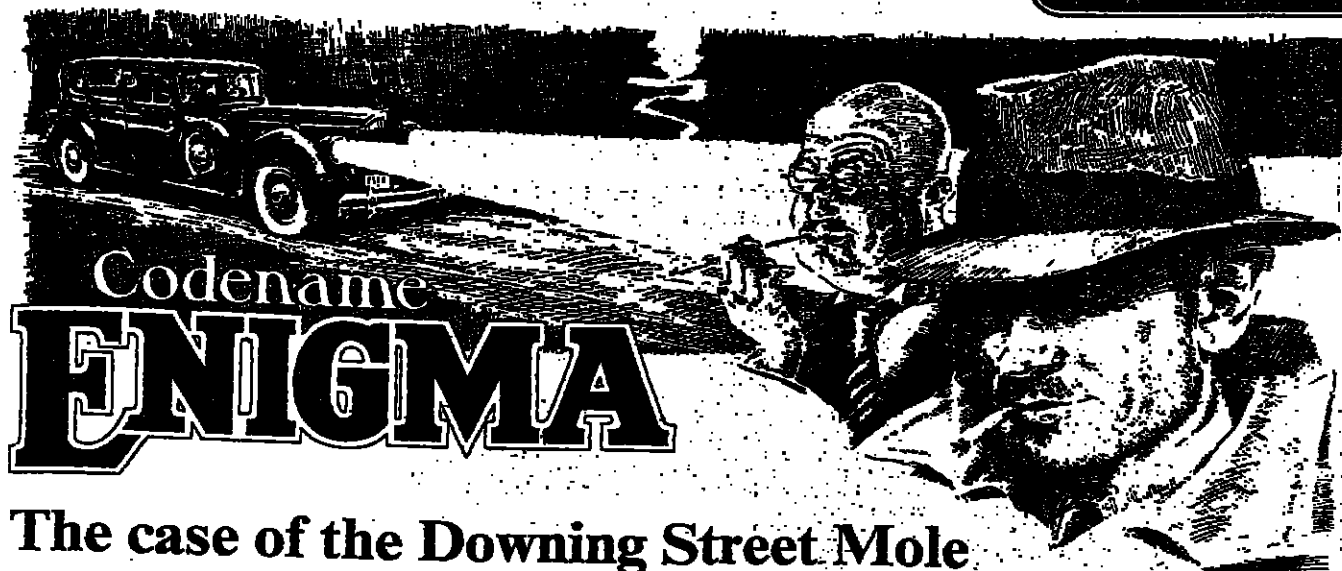
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COMPUTER HORIZONS/3



Codename ENIGMA

The case of the Downing Street Mole

● Win two British Airways Super Club Class returns to Singapore (worth £1,380 each) plus £1,000 in cash

● Win a British Telecom Viscount Super 4 Inphone

Crack the Enigma code and fly to the Far East

This is the last of our series of six Enigma codebreaking problems which we are asking you to help us crack.

To reward you for your efforts, each week we have provided a first prize of British Airways Super Club Class return for two to an exciting intercontinental destination, plus £1,000 expenses.

In addition there are 25 runner-up prizes each week of the British Telecom Viscount Super 4 Inphone. This week's first prize is two Super Club Class returns to Singapore.

Last week's first prize was two return tickets to Barbados (plus £1,000 in cash). Because of the large number of entries, the winners will be announced next week.

The Enigma solution was TOTTON

● Each Tuesday in the pages of Computer Horizons we have given you a briefing on the background and status of a new Enigma code-breaking case. We have also provided information gathered to date for you to use in order to crack an Enigma code.

● That information is incomplete but we will be able to update it on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week using the information section on the back page of *The Times*.

● By Saturday or Sunday we expect most of you will have arrived at the solution. Before midnight on Sunday you must telephone that solution to a number which will appear in *The Times* on Friday in the back page information section. By this time you must also have completed your version of the Enigma Pass sentence, as you will be required to give it on demand.

This week's Enigma Pass Sentence is: Like a mole *The Times* always gets the inside story because

(add six words maximum)

This Week's Challenge

The unthinkable has happened. A mole has been placed in Downing Street by an unfriendly power. Enigma has been ordered to find out who placed the mole, and why. A special code must be found and cracked to prevent the foundations of Government from being undermined. The Director has assigned top agent George Scowly to the case, and is opening his files to readers of *The Times* in the hope that, once again, they will come to the nation's rescue. Codes will be published daily, as they are received from George Scowly. Here is his report:

DAY 1

Summoned by Director. Hoped for pay rise or at least increase in luncheon vouchers, but no such luck. It's another mission. There's a mole in Downing Street, he tells me. It has upset the PM, he says. Never mind the PM, I retort, the gardener must be furious. He tells me to start digging around. Couldn't get into Number 10, so start search for secret code in nursery near Little Venice. Visit proves fruitful. Find first part of code in pear tree. Hurry it to Times.

DAY 2

Wake early to find tarantula crawling across my chest. Break out in cold sweat, but my British Telecom Viscount Super 4 Inphone comes to rescue. One-touch dialling feature lets me call Director with one careful prod from big toe. He sends spider man round. Careful search reveals number tattooed on spider's body - either London Zoo's hotline or next part of secret code. Ask spider man to deliver it to Times.

DAY 3

Miss Cashfarthing calls early to say Singapore office has found part of code. Off to Heathrow again to jump on British Airways 747 for Singapore. Relax all the way in wide Super Club Class seats - widest business class seats for all. Enjoy free bar and in-flight entertainment throughout flight. Tickets only £1,380 return, valid until May 1986 so must bring Danielle out here sometime. Just cleared customs at airport when local character turns up and introduces himself as Sam Pan. He hands me next part of code. I send it back on the secret agent's favourite airline. Should be in Thursday's *Times*.

DAY 4

Love Singapore. Spent day with our local field agent. Delightful girl Anna Log, but think she's a bit in awe of me. She asks several times if I'd like a Singapore Sing, and seems disappointed when I say I'd rather stick to my shoulder holster. Visit botanical gardens to seek further clues about mole. Nothing. Must dig deeper. Off to a place called Raffles for dinner. Just about to start on some kind of thick soup called Satay when notice messenger embroidered on tablecloth. Ask Anna to make sure *Times* gets it by Friday.

DAY 5

Up early to take rickshaw to port area. Profitable too - pick up three fare-paying passengers. Collect last part of secret code from Fu Man Chu character in craft shop. Have feeling he cursed me as I left. Hurry to airport and slump into wide Super Club Class seats. As cruising home, enjoying drink from free bar, decide to take a rest from Enigma. I need a break. I get one sooner than I think - all the way down escalator at Heathrow. Will be in traction for months. Luckily, can still use British Telecom Super Viscount 4 Inphone....

This week's Enigma number is 14910

and today's clue is as follows: 1. The Enigma solution consists of 10 digits - eight of which are prime numbers. In addition, the solution contains five 2-digit prime numbers with no transference or transposition of the digits in the solution. The Enigma number is the product of the five smallest different prime numbers and the largest prime number contained in the solution.

People/James Tennant of James Tennant Commodities

A future in high-tech forecasting

By Alistair Guld

What would Sir Charles Tennant have made of his great-grandson's dedication to computers? As one of the instigators in 1876 of the London Metal Exchange, he would have been delighted to find that James Tennant is one of the pioneers of computerized commodity trading, seeking to instil some order in an otherwise-unstable market.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, up to two billion dollars flowed into the American commodity markets on the back of steadily, then steeply rising prices. In 1982, however, prices fell sharply and the commodity world was left bumping along the bottom. It was the first year that James Tennant Commodities lost money on the commodity markets.

Tennant, the company's managing director, says, "We had to take another look at our computer systems". He is writing a book advising those involved in commodity investment on the best ways to make use of computers, drawing on the experience of developing and applying his own computerised system.

He adds: "Any trader in physical commodities or financial futures would be well advised to acquire a reasonably sophisticated computer system of trading. These can easily be run on an Apple, for which most of the software has been written, although IBM is attempting to catch up. The software is now relatively



Tennant: 'The system itself becomes a market factor.'

cheap, although one of the difficulties is to find a good enough package.

"Particularly in America, it has been self-defeating to buy one of the widely sold computer systems. If enough people take to the same system, the system itself becomes a market factor. This is far more true of the US, where there is a big speculative interest; in London the markets are much more trade orientated and cannot therefore be so easily manipulated."

The original computerized trading systems were based on moving averages. These work well in markets with strong trends, but are slow to react to the choppy markets which now prevail.

The system developed by James Tennant analyses the movement of prices, the speed

of price changes, the number of open contracts and, using those indicators, constantly modifies the signals from oscillators. These indicate whether the market is either over-bought or over-sold. Then, since the nature of the markets change, Mr Tennant's computer has the facility to adjust its own parameters in the light of alterations to the velocity of price changes, for example.

The computer makes projections for each commodity based on trading information going back three years bought from data banks in the US and London. It allows for the varying price volatility of each commodity. The firm's analyst spends many months checking that data. It took all of last year to program the system for the London market and now covers

30 commodity markets: 12 in London and 18 in Chicago and New York. The system is restricted to the large exchanges with sufficient turnover.

Each day the firm's analyst feeds in the previous night's closing prices, average prices and the highest and lowest for each commodity. With that information, the computer itself fixes the "stops" for each commodity - the prices at which commodities are automatically sold. With these stops in mind, the floor broker is instructed where to place the stops. The computer also importantly signals when to buy and when to sell.

Mr Tennant is very conscious of the limitations of any computer analysis when applied to medium or short-term trading. "If someone wishes to have a fling on the futures market," he says, "we advise him to buy an option. There is too much intensive work in keeping up to date by computer with short-term moves in the market other than in long-term trading. A computer can neither anticipate unexpected news nor deal effectively with continuing uncertainties when prices move in a narrow range."

The firm is registered with the American Commodities and Futures Trading Commission and is marketing its system with a number of large brokerage houses for use on the currency, financial futures and precious metal exchanges.

A few ways to fight Catch-22

JOB SCENE

By Boris Sedacca

For those people trying to get jobs in the computer industry without previous experience, looking through advertisements in the *Times* can be demoralising. Virtually all the posts require experience but few employers will provide the training necessary to gain such experience.

Yet the same employers often complain about the salaries they have to pay to persuade experienced computer staff to leave their jobs. The only winners tend to be the recruitment agencies. They get commission on the transactions, or in this case placements, they handle. The more often staff change their jobs and the higher the salaries they can command, the more the recruiters stand to gain although competition between them is intense.

David Eacott of VLI Computer People, says: "We do not

recruit trainees because our clients can get those themselves. I know trainees are faced with the Catch-22 problem, but we get paid to find people with experience of 18 months and upwards."

There are some bigger companies with large management services units, mainly blue-chip companies which take on graduates. Computer manufacturers such as ICL, Burroughs, and IBM also recruit trainees.

Mr Eacott is sceptical about the value of one other route into the computer industry, the Manpower Services Commission's Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS). TOPS

is basically a scheme for retraining people of 19 years old and over in new skills. Students get a £38-a-week allowance and an additional £25 for dependents. One of the requirements for entry to a TOPS course is that the applicant has been out of full-time education for at least two years.

Mr Eacott adds: "The most difficult people to place are TOPS trainees. A graduate stands far more chance of getting in with a properly coordinated training programme in a big company."

"One of my clients, Littlewoods, takes in about 24 trainees a year and they are put through a properly structured course but they realize that they may have to bite the bullet and see some of the staff they have trained leave after two years."

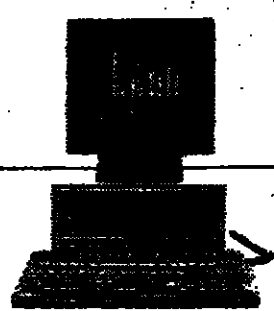
David Mason Johns of KPG

Computer Support Services says: "We occasionally get TOPS students, but the problem is getting the industry to accept that they are good people."

"We have a junior section for companies which will accept staff with a year's experience. We take graduate trainees if they have good computer-related degrees."

Despite the criticisms to which it has been subjected in the past, TOPS firmly believes in its computer courses. "The computing courses tend to be more successful than most of the others," said a spokesman at the Sheffield headquarters.

"There are occasions when people give up jobs to go on a TOPS course because the placement rate is so high. About 70 per cent of trainees go into jobs in general, 60 per cent of which are in computing."



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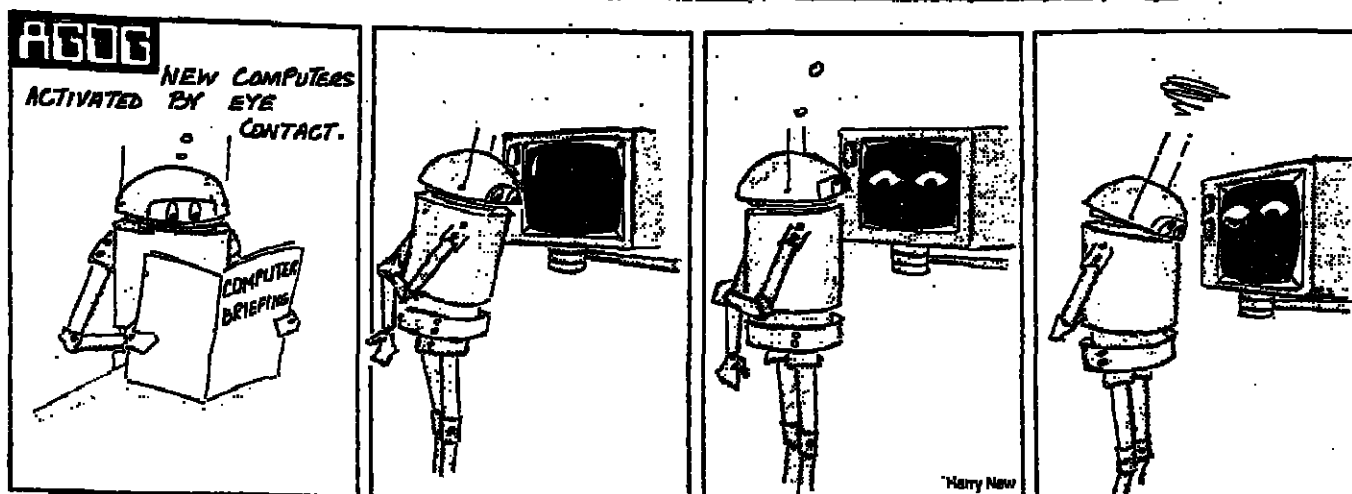


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COMPUTER HORIZONS/4



Apple cuts staff and products

Apple Computer is to sack a further 80 employees and close its San Jose factory which makes parts for the now-defunct Lisa computer. More significantly Apple has also said it has abandoned work on the prototypes of two new products aimed at completing Apple's ability to offer a complete system suitable for the office.

One product, a file server, is needed to make full use of Apple's network announced earlier this year and the company is now negotiating with other manufacturers to supply the file-server and a 20-megabyte, hard-disk drive. More than 1,600 of Apple's workforce have been dismissed in the past few months although Apple's share price has recently risen in value following speculation that the company may be taken over by a larger company such as the American General Electric, Xerox, Digital or Wang.

Apple's revenues for last year were about \$2 billion; share prices would put the value of the company at \$1.2 billion.

IT mistakes

Too many firms are not introducing information technology into their companies properly, says Michael Bird, chairman of Massey Ferguson Holdings. He says: "The paradox is that the majority of data-processing teams produce what they are asked to do - but they are rarely directed to do the right thing by senior management."

Mr Bird, who is to chair a conference at the CBI next Tuesday on the subject, cites a survey by the Department of Trade and Industry, which shows the average company to be wasting 20 per cent of the money spent on information technology.

Paper chase

The daily delivery of newspapers is the latest field to catch the attention of software writers with the launch by W. H. Smith of a program that promises newsgate the ability to incorporate price changes in seconds, produce weekly or monthly bills for each customer and program in the stopping of papers over holidays. Sold as a package

COMPUTER BRIEFING

by W. H. Smiths Business Computer Centres, it comes with an Apricot personal computer, software and a printer for \$2,400.

ACT pays

Running a successful British microcomputer company like ACT, manufacturers of the Apricot micro, can be a rewarding business, according to figures released by Datastream recently on highly paid managers. ACT managing director Roger Foster apparently earns £127,000, a rise of 74 per cent over the previous year. The company's profit rose by 150 per cent.

Video docs

A third of General Practitioners have access to a computer in their practices, according to a survey by the Royal College of Practitioners with a further 25 per cent planning to install a computer in the near future. The survey, conducted in 1984, polled nearly 400 GPs and discovered age and sex registers along with repeat prescriptions are the most popular uses for computers in the doctors' surgery followed by word processing.

The BBC computer is the most-favoured brand mentioned, 20 per cent of GPs, although GPs who have not yet bought computers tended to favour more powerful machines such as IBM, Apricot and Apple after warnings about installing microcomputers with insufficient capacity.

Best bar none?

A computerized information-collecting and control system for night watchmen, which will do away with the traditional time-control clock, is being introduced in Sweden by the industrial security service group, Securitas. Called the Magic Wand, the system was developed in co-operation with Rifa, a member of the Ericsson telecommunications group. The main feature of the new system is a hand-held terminal, not unlike a pistol with which the night

watchman can read a series of bar code stations strategically placed along the route ordered by the customer. The terminal encompasses a complete micro-computer, an optical reading head, an electronic clock and signal lamps. When the watchman moves the Magic Wand across a bar-code label, the code is transferred to the memory of the terminal and is stored there together with the time of reading. The computer memory has a capacity of 1,500 readings.

When the watchman has completed his round, he will place the terminal in a special holder connected to the central computer.

mean that those involved in sending computer data down telephone lines may rest a little more assured that it will arrive exactly as it left.

Current customers include Ford, ACT, Calnet and The Times Network for Schools.

Chinese push

Chinese leaders, having realized that technology is indispensable to the country's ambitious modernization drive, are introducing a batch of new technology deals.

Barbican has been ordered by the State Council to facilitate technological transactions by providing preferential terms on loans while a weekly magazine, *Technology Market*, has been promoted by the State Council from a weekly journal to a national newspaper so that it can serve the country as a medium for technology deals.

Li Husheng, deputy director of the Science and Technology Department under the State Economic Commission, said: "Technical advancement is the mainstay of the drive to realize the national goal of quadrupling output by the year 2000."

Now or not

There is a world of difference between "now" and "not" but it is a world which Telecom has only just discovered how to conquer. Last week's launch of the Multistream national communications service should

Osborne launches lap-held micro

It was just like old times last week Adam Osborne, the father of the portable micro and darling of the American high-tech lecture circuit, was in town to unveil a portable computer.

The former journalist and Osborne Computer Corporation founder dished out quotable one-liners like a proud father at the birth of a new child. The child in question was an IBM PC AT-compatible portable computer with two disc drives, a built-in Liquid Crystal Display screen and 256K of RAM.

There was one important difference between his machine and the pioneering Osborne One portable - the micro at last week's launch had nothing to do with Osborne - or the Osborne Computer Corporation he founded. It is called the Tava Flyer and it is the first lap-held AT-compatible to reach the micro market.

The £2,500 computer does, however, use software developed and written by Mr Osborne's own Paperback Software Company. The software offers word processing, spreadsheet, analysis, database management and business graphics facilities and is "bundled" or included with the price of the portable.

Mr Osborne's deal with Tava, which manufactures the Tava Flyer, is ironic in view of his own past involvement in branding Micropro (the authors of the famous Wordstar word-processing program) software with his "luggable" Osborne One computer. But Mr Osborne said last week that he is happy to have his software bundled.

Mr Osborne said that there is no special case for software to be priced as highly as it is. He suggested that the book publishing industry should be the model for software pricing. His own software will, he said, be produced for about £2 a copy; prices of between £15 and £60 left a lot of room for profit.

Mr Osborne is also quite happy bundling his software products as he has done with the AT-compatible Tava Flyer. The AT-compatible market definitely looks to be a growth area.

In addition to Tava's PC, a state of other manufacturers have announced AT clones. Compaq announced two AT-compatibles - a desktop model and a luggable portable computer - last month and similar product announcements have already been made by Kaypro, Texas Instruments, Zenith Electronics and NCR.

Information received by solicitor is protected by privilege

In re Sarah C. Getty Trust
Before Mr Justice Mervyn Davies
[Judgment delivered April 16]

Information received by a solicitor in his professional capacity from a third party and conveyed by him to his client, was not separable from the main theme of professional communications - that of giving and receiving professional advice - and it followed that the questioning of the solicitor and his client pursuant to a letter of request was not allowable, thus maintaining the blanket of privilege accorded to a professional relationship between solicitor and client.

Mr Justice Mervyn Davies, sitting as an additional judge of the Queen's Bench Division, so held in a chambers judgment, released for publication on May 17. His Lordship refused to grant an application by Mr Gordon P. Getty for an order requiring Mr. E. P. Getty and Mr. V. M. E. Getty to answer certain questions that had been certified by an examiner of the court, Mr. Jonathan Hirst, barrister, in the course of his taking evidence from the respondents.

Mr. Michael Burton, QC, for the applicant Mr. Michael Crystal, QC, and Mr. Richard Addins for the respondents.

MR JUSTICE MERVYN DAVIES said that the application arose out of the court seeking to comply with letters rogatory, that was a letter of request, dated September 10, 1984, issued to the court by the Superior Court of California where civil proceedings had been instituted relating to the Sarah C. Getty Trust of which the applicant was now the sole trustee and the respondents were named as beneficiaries of the Getty family.

Mr. Sarah C. Getty, deceased, was the mother of Mr. J. Paul Getty, who died in 1976, and grandmother of Mr. Gordon P. Getty and Mr. E. P. Getty.

On November 14, 1983 Mr. E. P. Getty's son's guardian ad litem initiated proceedings to appoint a co-trustee and to challenge the validity of the applicant's appointment as trustee, and on June 4, 1984 daughters of Mr. E. P. Getty's deceased brother, George, launched separate proceedings alleging misconduct by the applicant as trustee and sought his removal from office.

Both consolidated sets of proceedings were due for hearing in California, on April 29. The applicant sought an order compelling himself to himself to be examined by the letter of request.

Mr. Treves was an English solicitor and a partner in Macfarlanes, London, who acted for Mr. E. P. Getty. In the letter of request the English court was asked to cause the respondent to appear as witness and be deposed in each of a number of subjects including, *inter alia*, their knowledge of communications with representatives of the Getty Oil Company relating to a serious undertaking or threatened by the applicant relative to Getty Oil, and in respect of their knowledge of the circumstances of the appointment of the guardian ad litem related to the Sarah C. Getty Trust.

Following a consent order dated January 26, 1985, evidence was taken by the examiner from the respondents on March 11 at the London Clinic, where Mr. E. P. Getty was a patient. The examination was carried out by an American attorney, Mr. Charles B. Collier, acting for the applicant; the respondents' interests were protected by Mr. A. S. Garb, also an American attorney.

Section 3(1) of the Evidence (Proceedings in Other Jurisdictions) Act 1975 stated that "a person shall not be compelled to give any evidence which he could not be compelled to give in civil proceedings in the part of the United Kingdom in which the court had made the order exercises jurisdiction."

His Lordship referred also to Order 20, rule 4 and Order 39, rules 5(1), 10(1), (2) of the Rules of the Supreme Court and said pursuant to Order 39 rule 5 the court issued a certificate which stated that a certificate was refused to answer certain specific questions. In consequence the applicant issued the summons now before the court which sought an order requiring the respondents to answer those questions.

The petition proceedings initiated by the guardian ad litem conflicted with a standstill agreement reached (concerning board disputes) between the applicant and the Getty Oil Company boardroom and, as a result of the publicity, the shares in Getty Oil became a target for prospective buyers. On January 3, 1984 the applicant sold the trust shares to the respondents.

Since it was alleged that other members of the board wished to get the applicant removed from the board and might have persuaded Mr. Burton to allow his infant son acting by his guardian ad litem to initiate the first petition proceedings, it was easy to see that the applicant would be interested to know whether anything had taken place between Mr. E. P. Getty, or his representatives, and the camp hostile to the applicant, which led to the launching of the petition and the subsequent going into play of the Getty Oil Company shares.

There were 23 petitions which were objected to on the ground of solicitor and client privilege which called for a detailed examination of the communications between the respondents and the applicant. Under English law the privilege of being allowed to refuse to answer questions attached to what passed between a solicitor and his client, whether or not litigation was or might be impending, see *Lawrence v Campbell* (1859) 4 Drew 485, 490.

Mr. Crystal said that Mr. Treves was a solicitor and his client, and that he spoke alone and confidentially with a view to Mr. E. P. Getty being advised. Mr. Burton accepted that nothing that passed between them could be exposed to either of them, but suggested that such information as was given by an oil company director and two of its lawyers to Mr. Treves for onward transmission to Mr. E. P. Getty was not subject to the privilege.

All that had to be done, it was said, was for Mr. Treves or Mr. E. P. Getty to isolate the oilmen's information - "the given information" - from that otherwise passing between Mr. Treves and Mr. E. P. Getty in the way of considering, asking and answering questions, advising, deciding, and so on.

Following *Greenough v Gasford* (1833) 1 Myne & Keen 98 Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellor, did not contemplate, as to what passed between solicitor and client, any distinction between matter reported on the one hand to a solicitor, and matter discussed or advised on the other, since the question debated was principally whether or not the prospect of

litigation was a factor necessary to bring the privilege into being.

Corbett v Lewis (1853) 1 Phillips 687, 692 suggested that "given explanation" could not be excluded from privilege which indicated that all communications were privileged. In *Attorney v Kennedy* (No 2) (1833) 9 AC 811 an attempt to divide what the solicitor said from what the client's belief failed and privilege was maintained: see Lord Blackburn at p86 the word "anything" was to be noted.

Again, in *Ainsworth v Wilding* (1902) 2 Ch 315, 321 privilege was upheld: a case which was of interest in the present context as showing that what was taken to be a solicitor's written report to his client on facts which were in themselves not privileged was nevertheless privileged.

By analogy it might be said that there was privilege for Mr. Treves' oral report on facts not in themselves privileged (in that Mr. Treves was obliged to give evidence as to what the client said).

O'Rourke v Darbishire (1920) AC 581, 602 was referred to as showing that privilege did not attach to "mere business communications" between solicitor and client as opposed to communications for the purpose of getting legal advice, but that could not be said of the communications between Mr. Treves and Mr. E. P. Getty.

Although Mr. Burton placed some reliance on *Ainsworth v Wilding* (1902) AC 581, the main question in that case was whether some words said to be slanderous were confidential communications between solicitor and client so as to be privileged, and his Lordship's understanding of some words of Lord Atkin, at p581, was that there was an exception embracing communications passing for the purpose of enabling the solicitor or client to commit or to reap some personal advantage, but which did not apply to the present case. His Lordship's conclusions were that professional communications for the purpose of getting or giving professional advice were privileged - see Lord Atkin in the *Ainsworth* case; the communications between Mr. E. P. Getty and Mr. Treves fell within that category.

There was no authority which suggested that one might enquire upon communications that were basically confidential, but which were not privileged, and that some parts said to be separable from the main theme of the communication, that is, the giving and receiving of advice, and there was nothing to justify the separation of the information from the rest of what was said between the respondents so as to become not privileged.

There were no grounds for suggesting any exception to privileged communications in the way of allowing a solicitor to be questioned about what it was that he had conveyed to his client about information he might have received in a professional capacity from a third party.

On the contrary, to breach the blanket of privilege in the way suggested would erode to an unacceptable degree the wholesome protection that had been provided by the law for the most confidential communications between solicitor and client, and it was not suggested that the respondents' interests were protected by Mr. A. S. Garb, also an American attorney.

Lord Chancellor, did not contemplate, as to what passed between solicitor and client, any distinction between matter reported on the one hand to a solicitor, and matter discussed or advised on the other, since the question debated was principally whether or not the prospect of

Seeking leave out of time

Palata Investments Ltd and Another v Bart & Sinfield Ltd and Others
Before Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Robert Goff and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson
[Judgment delivered May 20]

There was no invariable rule that an application for leave to appeal out of time required any consideration of the complexity and time consuming nature of the case, and it was in those circumstances that the defendants' advisers were unaware of the new time limit.

The previous practice in relation to applications for leave to appeal out of time was for the court to concentrate on the circumstances of the delay: see *Gatti v Shiosmith* (1939) 3 All E.R. 916. In that case there had been a delay of a few days caused by the absence of a legal adviser, and the Court of Appeal held that it was a proper case for them to exercise their jurisdiction to grant leave.

The present case was similar. However, when the matter came before the registrar, he followed an approach which he had adopted, and Lord Justice Griffiths, sitting as a single judge on appeal, had endorsed, in a previous case: *C. M. Van Stillebeek BV v E. L. Carriers Inc* (1983) 1 W.L.R. 207. He considered that the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, whether there was an arguable case on the appeal, and the degree of prejudice to the respondents.

When the present case came before Lord Justice Neill, although he considered the arguability of the application, he said that the real point of the matter was the reason for the delay.

What had happened revealed that the new procedure, which had been designed to avoid an extravagant use of judicial time, had obviously failed in the present case. The registrar had taken nearly two hours to hear the case and had delivered a

full judgment. Lord Justice Neill took account of the fact that the attention had been directed to the evidence in the case, and had then also delivered a full judgment.

Before the Court of Appeal, the matter had been estimated to last two hours; as indeed it would have done but for the fact that at the outset, having been in session to the old procedure, the registrar had expressed the opinion that, in cases where the delay was very short, and there was an acceptable excuse for the delay, as a general rule the court should not be deprived of its right of appeal and so no question of the merits of the appeal would arise.

It should be emphasized that the court's discretion was unfettered, and should be exercised in the light of the facts of the particular case. No doubt in some cases it might be material to have regard to the merits of the appeal, but the present case was not one of them.

The whole of the matter depended, therefore, on whether it could be said that the delay was an exceptional one, and that the registrar was in a position to view it as such. The delay had only been three days; the plaintiffs' advisers knew of the likelihood of an appeal; the delay arose from an understandable mistake; there was no question of any prejudice to the plaintiffs and accordingly no need to go into the complexities of the merits of the case.

There was, no invariable rule which required that consideration, and it would obviously involve the very reverse of what the new procedure was designed to achieve if on every application for leave to appeal there was a pre-appeal hearing in order to consider what were the prospects of success. Lord Justice Robert Goff and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson agreed.

Solicitors: Turner, Kenneth Brown for J. C. H. Brown & Son, Shrewsbury, Gwynne & Nibon.

Test for refusal of entry

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Kwabena
Before Mr Justice Webster
[Judgment delivered May 22]

The test to be applied in a case of judicial review of an immigration officer's decision to refuse entry to a person as an illegal entrant was whether or not an immigration officer acting reasonably and directing himself properly as to the law could have reached such a decision, and not the test laid down by the House of Lords in *R v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Khawaja* (1984) AC 74.

The standard of proof to be adopted by an immigration officer in arriving at a decision as to an entrant's legal status was the ordinary standard, not that of a high degree of probability.

Mr Justice Webster so held in the Queen's Bench Division in refusing an application by Mr. John Osei Kwabena to quash the immigration

officer's decision dated January 4, 1984, refusing the applicant leave to enter the United Kingdom.

Mr. John Osei Kwabena, the applicant, was a person present in the United Kingdom who had entered illegally and was liable to be deported.

Here the applicant had presented himself at the airport seeking entry. The test was therefore of the test laid down in that case, requiring a high degree of probability of proof of the facts relied upon.

Applying the conventional test of rationality there was abundant material to enable the immigration officer to conclude that the applicant had obtained leave to enter by deception. The standard of proof required of the immigration officer himself in arriving at his decision was the ordinary standard of proof. The applicant would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Roland, Grimes & Co., Leighton Buzzard; Treasury Solicitor.

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GOLF: LYLE FALTERS IN PGA PLAY-OFF

Way out in front at finish to celebrate his coming of age in style at the 21st

By Mitchell Platt

Paul Way won the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship yesterday as Sandy Lyle was once again frustrated by the way the course where he has won so often contrived to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. Way claimed the £30,000 first prize with a birdie at the third extra hole of a dramatic play-off in which Lyle missed a clear chance to secure victory when he failed to hole from four feet at the second.

The long 17th was where the issue was decided. Way hit a huge drive and a one-iron second shot just through the green. Lyle was fortunate that his second did not go out of bounds, but he was unable to match the four of Way, who chipped to within two inches.

For Way, it was a victory which confirms his arrival as one of Britain's leading golfers in the 1980s. He had put together a superb 66 to join Lyle (69) on 282, one shot ahead of Ian Woosnam (70), Severiano Ballesteros, with a 67, shared fourth place with Ken Brown (72) and on 284 with Michael McLean (73) one shot further adrift.

Lyle should have settled the issue within the 72 holes. He generated such enormous power, with an apparently effortless swing, that the 17th and 18th holes, both par fives, are within range to him in two shots. So he was in the driving seat as he stepped onto the 17th tee one shot ahead of Way. However, he pushed his drive at each of those holes so close to the trees that he was unable, on either occasion, to go for the greens.

Thus Lyle marked a pair of fives on his card where Way, following a solid par at the 17th, squeezed a four out of the 18th. Not that it came easy in spite of a majestic three-wood second shot which he carried 225 yards onto the green. For Way left the first putt, from 50 feet, 10 feet short. But he kept his nerve and he holed to set the target for Lyle, who was in the match immediately behind.

Lyle had clawed his way to the front by virtue of an inspired run of three successive birdies from the 12th. The door had been opened to him, and to Way and Woosnam, because Brown and McLean, the overnight leaders, had each suffered a catalogue of misfortunes on the outward half.



Scratch play: Lyle and caddy seek shelter

McLean, the joint overnight leader with Brown, seeking his first success on the PGA European Tour, had understandably begun with some hesitancy. He dropped a shot to par at three of the first four holes and was required to wait until the short 14th, where he joyously holed from seven feet, for his first birdie. By then, he could consign the round to experience.

Brown, however, has a greater depth of experience, so it was somewhat mystifying that he should manage only one par during an indifferent outward half of 39, four over par for the West course. He made a splendid recovery by coming home in 33 with the assistance of four birdies, but by that time he had given himself far too much to lose.

Way, after holing from 25 feet for an eagle three at the fourth and from 15 feet for a birdie at the seventh, reached the turn in 32. Meanwhile Woosnam, out in 34, remained in contact while Ballesteros, following three birdies, including a glorious tee-shot to two

inches at the short 14th, had strolled towards the leaders. The Spaniard, however, missed a put of no more than three feet for a birdie at the 17th. By that time Way, having holed from 15 and 20 feet for birdies at the 11th and 13th respectively, had dropped his first and only shot of the day by hitting his approach into the bunker at the 15th. But his reply was instant: a positive 15-foot putt for a birdie at the next.

Lyle's two, from four feet at the 14th, where Woosnam took four, had given him the lead and he must have felt that fate for once was on his side at Wentworth, where he has suffered on several occasions, when he holed from 25 feet to escape with a par at the 16th.

FINAL SCORES FROM WENTWORTH

British and Irish unless stated.

282: P Way, 75, 72, 69, 68; S Lyle, 71, 69, 73, 69 (Way won play-off at 3rd extra hole).
283: I Woosnam, 72, 70, 71, 70.
284: S Ballesteros (Sp), 73, 71, 73, 67; K Woosnam, 72, 70, 71, 72.
285: M McLean, 72, 70, 73, 73.
286: J M Canteleros (Sp), 71, 75, 73, 67; J Bland (SA), 70, 67, 75, 68.
287: C McLean, 75, 72, 73, 67; A Russell (US), 76, 70, 72, 69; G Lawson (SA), 70, 73, 72, 72.
288: A Garrick (Sp), 72, 74, 74, 68; M King, 70, 72, 72, 70; D Faherty, 70, 71, 70.
289: B Gallacher, 75, 70, 75, 69.
290: S Torrance, 75, 70, 70, 70; H Baloch (SA), 75, 72, 71, 71; P Carrigan, 73, 75, 70, 72; J Jacobs (US), 77, 74, 67, 72.
291: M Tappin (Fr), 74, 77, 71, 69; R Drummond, 75, 70, 71, 70; D Cooper, 74, 75, 71, 71; V Fernandez (Arg), 73, 68, 79, 71; O Moore (Aus), 77, 71, 70, 73; 189: S Walter, 75, 74, 72, 71; E Darcy, 73, 71, 76, 72; S Rees (NZ), 77, 73, 70, 72.
292: R Hartmann (US), 72, 76, 74, 71; A Chandler, 75, 71, 75, 72; S Bishop, 72, 75, 73, 73; J Roper (Sp), 75, 71, 72, 75.
294: N Crosby (US), 76, 71, 76, 71; J Higgins (SA), 75, 75, 75, 75; J Bland, 74, 75, 74, 71; J Chanley, 70, 78, 73, 73; E Rodriguez (Sp), 74, 74, 71, 75; R Davis (Aus), 76, 75, 74, 73.
295: R Weir, 74, 75, 73, 73; J O'Leary, 75, 74, 73, 73; P Power (Aus), 72, 75, 74, 74; A Forsberg (Swe), 73, 78, 70, 74; H McLean, 74, 78, 70, 70.
296: A Orlowski, 78, 74, 72, 72; P McGuirk, 78, 74, 71, 73; M McCall, 72, 74, 72; G Brand, 78, 72, 71, 75; M Brown, 75, 75, 71, 70; D Cooper, 74, 75, 71, 71; V Fernandez (Arg), 73, 68, 79, 71; O Moore (Aus), 77, 71, 70, 73; 189: S Walter, 75, 74, 72, 71; E Darcy, 73, 71, 76, 72; S Rees (NZ), 77, 73, 70, 72.
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294: N Crosby (US), 76, 71, 76, 71; J Higgins (SA), 75, 75, 75, 75; J Bland, 74, 75, 74, 71; J Chanley, 70, 78, 73, 73; E Rodriguez (Sp), 74, 74, 71, 75; R Davis (Aus), 76, 75, 74, 73.
295: R Weir, 74, 75, 73, 73; J O'Leary, 75, 74, 73, 73; P Power (Aus), 72, 75, 74, 74; A Forsberg (Swe), 73, 78, 70, 74; H McLean, 74, 78, 70, 70.
296: A Orlowski, 78, 74, 72, 72; P McGuirk, 78, 74, 71, 73; M McCall, 72, 74, 72; G Brand, 78, 72, 71, 75; M Brown, 75, 75, 71, 70; D Cooper, 74, 75, 71, 71; V Fernandez (Arg), 73, 68, 79, 71; O Moore (Aus), 77, 71, 70, 73; 189: S Walter, 75, 74, 72, 71; E Darcy, 73, 71, 76, 72; S Rees (NZ), 77, 73, 70, 72.
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294: N Crosby (US), 76, 71, 76, 71; J Higgins (SA), 75, 75, 75, 75; J Bland, 74, 75, 74, 71; J Chanley, 70, 78, 73, 73; E Rodriguez (Sp), 74, 74, 71, 75; R Davis (Aus), 76, 75, 74, 73.
295: R Weir, 74, 75, 73, 73; J O'Leary, 75, 74, 73, 73; P Power (Aus), 72, 75, 74, 74; A Forsberg (Swe), 73, 78, 70, 74; H McLean, 74, 78, 70, 70.
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294: N Crosby (US), 76, 71, 76, 71; J Higgins (SA), 75, 75, 75, 75; J Bland, 74, 75, 74, 71; J Chanley, 70, 78, 73, 73; E Rodriguez (Sp), 74, 74, 71, 75; R Davis (Aus), 76, 75, 74, 73.
295: R Weir, 74, 75, 73, 73; J O'Leary, 75, 74, 73, 73; P Power (Aus), 72, 75, 74, 74; A Forsberg (Swe), 73, 78, 70, 74; H McLean, 74, 78, 70, 70.
296: A Orlowski, 78, 74, 72, 72; P McGuirk, 78, 74, 71, 73; M McCall, 72, 74, 72; G Brand, 78, 72, 71, 75; M Brown, 75, 75, 71, 70; D Cooper, 74, 75, 71, 71; V Fernandez (Arg), 73, 68, 79, 71; O Moore (Aus), 77, 71, 70, 73; 189: S Walter, 75, 74, 72, 71; E Darcy, 73, 71, 76, 72; S Rees (NZ), 77, 73, 70, 72.
292: R Hartmann (US), 72, 76, 74, 71; A Chandler, 75, 71, 75, 72; S Bishop, 72, 75, 73, 73; J Roper (Sp), 75, 71, 72, 75.
294: N Crosby (US), 76, 71, 76, 71; J Higgins (SA), 75, 75, 75, 75; J Bland, 74, 75, 74, 71; J Chanley, 70, 78, 73, 73; E Rodriguez (Sp), 74, 74, 71, 75; R Davis (Aus), 76, 75, 74, 73.
295: R Weir, 74, 75, 73, 73; J O'Leary, 75, 74, 73, 73; P Power (Aus), 72, 75, 74, 74; A Forsberg (Swe), 73, 78, 70, 74; H McLean, 74, 78, 70, 70.
296: A Orlowski, 78, 74, 72, 72; P McGuirk, 78, 74, 71, 73; M McCall, 72, 74, 72; G Brand, 78, 72, 71, 75; M Brown, 75, 75, 71, 70; D Cooper, 74, 75, 71, 71; V Fernandez (Arg), 73, 68, 79, 71; O Moore (Aus), 77, 71, 70, 73; 189: S Walter, 75, 74, 72, 71; E Darcy, 73, 71, 76, 72; S Rees (NZ), 77, 73, 70, 72.
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Mittee chases will o' the wisp in quest for a higher rating

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Sylvester Mittee, the Commonwealth welterweight champion, gets the chance to prove himself as a contender for the world title at Alexandra Pavilion, north London, tonight.

A win over Pedro Villa, of New York, will lift Mittee from his seventeenth position in the world to the American's eighth place. And if Mittee can stop Villa, he will prove himself a better man than Mitton McCrory, the world champion.

Villa is one of those clever counter punchers who are never there to be hit. Did McCrory have a job finding him? Dany had two months ago in Paris. The champion chased him all over the town trying to land one on him, up the Champs Elysees down the Rue de Grande Armee, everywhere, only to win on points. If the tall and long-armed McCrory had trouble catching him, Mittee would have to tag him.

"Pedro knows how to hit and make you miss," Howie Altery, a manager, said yesterday. "He is a clever boxer. Just the kind the British love. He was a bit negative against McCrory, but we've changed trainers and I think he is going to surprise everybody."

Villa, who has only the Paris defeat in his record of 20 bouts, has never had an easy contest. He

Piggott plays waiting game again

By Dick Hindle

Speculation grew at Sandown Park yesterday that Lester Piggott would link up with Launfano, owned by Charles St George, in next week's Derby. The colt's trainer, Henry Cecil, added weight to the rumour by saying: "There must be a good chance he will ride Launfano. I will know in the next day or two, but Lester has got to sort out matters first with other connections. I have Willie Shoemaker on stand-by if Lester turns him down."

While the stable door is firmly shut on Slip Anchor and Shaded, Piggott has other possibilities in the Irish colt, Theatrical, and Damister, Jeremy Tree's Mecca-Dante score.

The leading bookmakers have taken Luca Cumani's Balm out of the Derby lists, shortening Cecil's Slip Anchor to 5-2 favourite, after Cumani expressed doubts about the colt's stamina following a gallop over 10 furlongs. Piggott aboard at Newmarket on Sunday.

Cumani said: "I shall give Balm another workout on Friday before I make a decision about the Derby, but there is no point in running him if he does not stay the trip. There are plenty of good prizes for him over shorter distances and he is engaged in the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot."

Piggott, clearly preferring to keep all his Derby options open, remained tight-lipped throughout the proceedings, but he eased some of the gloom surrounding the Cumani camp by partnering Commanche Run



Destroyer (far side) holds the challenge of Petrizzo in Sandown's Henry II Stakes yesterday

Cauthen can strike on Never So Bold

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

With Never So Bold, Grey Desire, Primo Domine all standing their ground, the Temple Stakes, run at 1.15 on Sandown Park this evening, has all the makings of being the best sprint seen this season. In going for NEVER SO BOLD I am conscious that he has never won over a distance as short as five furlongs and that his best form has been on firmer ground.

However, the sprint spirit shunts at Sandown Park and the length of the course at York a fortnight ago before being beaten into second place by Chapel Cottage in the Duke of York Stakes. He will not mind the ground and on that form has the beating of Folly Dane.

Primo Domine's only run this season was in that race in which he finished fourth. It makes him the odds-on favourite for Never So Bold.

Cauthen can also make his debut in the Chequers Stakes on TUNDRA GOOSE, a fine big filly by Habitat out of Goose, who has more scope



Mittee: dangerous

Seurat in Epsom picture

Seurat earned a trip to England for the Derby sponsored by Ever Ready, by winning the group two Prix Jean de Chaudenay at Saint-Cloud yesterday over the full 12-furlong distance of the Epsom classic, Desmond Stotham writes.

Losing his maiden status in the process, Seurat held on gamely to beat Remolillo by three-quarters of a length. Freddie Head and the English colt, Corinth, made most of the running, but they were beaten

Results from yesterday's 14 meetings

Sandown Park
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Sinclair Roche & Temperley,
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The Karsh touch developed over 30 years

By Peter Barnard

The photographs on this page span more than 30 years in the lives of three, not two, people. The third is the photographer, a man whose byline contrives to be at once a name, an address and a verb.

Karsh of Ottawa is the name and address, a remark by Field Marshal Montgomery - "I have been Karshed" - gave birth to the verb.

Monty, snappish enough himself, coined the term to explain Karsh's snappish way of overcoming all arguments put up by reluctant subjects. The technique made his name and has continued to serve him well.

Yousuf Karsh, an Armenian exile, was an unknown pho-



Karsh: Dislikes being photographed.

tographer in Ottawa when, in 1941, aged 32, Winston Churchill reluctantly offered him "two minutes" to take a photograph.

Churchill lit a cigar, and Karsh promptly took it out of the great man's mouth. The resultant snarl produced a picture which made Karsh an international reputation.

Karsh's first royal commission involved photographing King George VI and Queen Elizabeth during the war. He first photographed the present Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, for her eighteenth birthday in April 1944.

That informal study is in marked contrast to the photographs released today, which were taken before last year's royal visit to Canada.

There is an irony about these photographs in that Karsh's mastery of light and shade is not here displayed as starkly as in previous photographs - the reason being that these were originally taken in colour, a medium with different lighting demands.

Karsh, now aged 76, is a somewhat mysterious figure; he eschews publicity and dislikes being photographed, not an uncommon trait in his trade. But if his own personality is a hidden thing, those of his subjects come through in his photographs.



Then and now: Karsh's photograph, litherto unpublished, of Princess Elizabeth in 1951, and his latest portrait.

King thanks young hero of Spanish ships blast

Continued from page 1

Guerra, the deputy Prime Minister of Spain, both of whom visited La Linea yesterday.

Two ships, the Petragen One, and the Compañia, were totally destroyed by Sunday's blast. But it emerged yesterday that a third vessel, the Camporubio, had a narrow escape, having been moored at the same jetty. Immediately after the explosions, it was towed out of harm's way by a tug.

Of the survivors of the explosions, it appeared that none was severely injured. One hospital official said: "People were either killed or only slightly injured."

One of the slightly injured, now in hospital in La Linea, is Gim Girdong, aged 31, who was second engineer on the Petragen One, with its crew of Japanese and South Koreans.

He said he had been off-duty and asleep when the explosion occurred on his ship.

He had got on deck and dived over the side. He could feel the heat from oil burning on the sea only three metres behind him as he was picked up by a boat.

Meanwhile at the refinery, about four miles west of La Linea, which handles about eight million tonnes of crude oil a year, and is one of Spain's largest refineries, experts were assessing the extent of the damage.

A spokesman for the refinery said half the mooring area was little damaged and that repairs to it and associated pipes might be relatively quick.

It was, however, too soon to assess the cause of the explosions. There were likely to be at least three enquiries: by national authorities, by the refinery, and by the owners of the ships. Photograph, page 5



Side by side: The famous profile view of Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip in 1951; and his new portrait of the royal couple.

Letter from Flight 8801

Jumbo jet-setting from the Falklands

To build a £276 million international airport on the Falkland Islands is progress. It must be, the Prime Minister said so.

"Be at the Upland Goose at 10 past 10", they commanded. "And don't be late; it may be your last chance home for a fortnight." We had not the slightest intention of missing the inaugural Jumbo flight from Mount Pleasant to Brize Norton, with its reclining seats, hot food, four films, and England only 16 hours away.

The Jeep journey from downtown Stanley to the RAF airfield is a mere 10 spine-jarring minutes. This used to be the gateway to home, from where the Hercules transports set off on their marathon crawl to Ascension Island. Now RAF Stanley serves as the town terminal for Mount Pleasant, a Fortakabin containing a few plastic chairs and a tea urn.

And there we waited for our coach to Falkland International. We waited with the common soldiery, who are so used to being kept waiting they have developed an imperturbable, sullen resignation and an inexhaustible stock of cheap paperback books.

We waited with the construction roughnecks, who are not quite as good at waiting. We waited with Mr and Mrs John Leonard, islanders who had paid £1,050 each to the Ministry of Defence for a return ticket to see relatives in England.

But at last a bus. The 38 miles from Stanley to Mount Pleasant are over an as-yet unfinished road that winds round the foothills of Longdon and Tumbledown, past the minefields of Goose Green and over the flat boglands of Fitzroy. It was a two-hour ride.

The still-unfinished Mount Pleasant consists of little more than an 8,500ft strip of concrete in the middle of a vast brown morass of enough to accommodate the entire island population four times over, but about six inches too small to accommodate the Jumbos which will fly the route for the first six months.

Four hundred already weary

would-be passengers milling inside this tin cathedral, to allocate their seats, produce the inevitable results.

Six hours after leaving the Upland Goose, we were off the ground.

Ah, the sweet homeward drone of a Jumbo; unlike the old days when the 13-hour Hercules flight to Ascension was akin to sitting doubled up in a tin bath while 10 men beat the outside with sticks. But at least you could stretch out on a Hercules, provided you were quick enough to grab the few available spaces on top of the ammunition or aircraft spares.

A Passage to India is really rather a good film, but it cannot rival the mid-air refuelling that provided the in-flight entertainment in the old days.

Catering on the Hercules airbridge used to be a cardboard box containing tins of chicken and ham roll, potato salad, Mars bars, Kit-Kats, and a filling snack labelled "Biscuits AB", handed out at take-off.

They were available on the Jumbo again, and for nostalgia we feasted the hot meal for a Naafi in-flight box. Too late did we notice that every item was at least six months past its death date. Three hours after dinner our correspondent spent some minutes being rather severely inconvenienced.

Then the stopover. The Hercules used to offer its passengers the welcome respite of a night on Ascension.

Not any more. We were herded off into a steaming shed that passes for a transit lounge to endure 90 minutes of tropical night while the Jumbo refuelled before the final eight-hour leg.

Flight 8801 touched down at Brize Norton a shade over 25 hours after we had left the Upland Goose, approximately an hour longer than it would have taken on the old air bridge. "If the Customs ask me what I've got," one of Mowlem's Fusiliers growled, "I'll tell them I had 200 fags, but I smoked them all in the queue."

Alan Hamilton

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the Air League, awards Air League flying scholarships and attends a reception at the Institute of Directors, Pall Mall, London SW1, 5.45. Later, as Patron of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, he visits the Bradford Club, 5/13 Commercial Way, London SE15, 7.10 and the Alford House Club, Avenue Street, London SE11, 7.50, followed by dinner at the Grosvenor House Hotel, 8.35.

Princess Anne receives the honorary association of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Belgrave Square, London, 4. In the evening, as Commandant in Chief, St John's Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, attends a ball to

launch "the Four Stars golf tournament", in aid of the Order of St John at Grosvenor House, London, 7.40.

Princess Margaret, President of the Girl Guides Association, visits Suffolk girl guides in camp at Beveridge Manor, Yoxford, Suffolk, 2.

Prince Michael of Kent to visit RAF Honington, 9.15.

New exhibitions
Eighteenth Century Italian drawings: Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford: Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4, and closed Mon. (ends June 23).

Last chance to see
Watercolours and drawings by John, Susan and Caroline Pickles, the Davey Gallery, 44 Duke Street, Liverpool: Mon to Fri 9 to 5 (ends today).

Paintings: At Home and Abroad by Frederick Gore RA; Phoenix

Gallery, Levensham, Suffolk; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

Paintings by David Donaldson and Helen F. Wilson, Corners Gallery, 19 Gibson Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30 (ends today).

Paintings in oils, watercolours and pastels by Dawn Cookson, Lygon Arms, Broadway, Worcester-shire; Tues 11 to 8 (ends today).

Music
Bath Festival: organ recital by John Scott, Lacock Abbey, 2.15; piano recital by Eugene Indjic, Assembly Rooms, Bath, 7.30.

Recital by Deryck Webb (tenor), Andrew Benians (piano) and Pamela Lander (reader), Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

Recital by Kenneth Ryder and Roger Rayner (organ duo), St Peter Mancroft Church, Norwich, 7.30.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 15

1. Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 18.10m
2. Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 15.75m
3. Coronation Street (Tue) Granada, 14.15m
4. Summer's Holiday Granada, 13.10m
5. News at 6.45 (Thu) ITV, 12.40m
6. European Cup Winners
7. Cup Final IV, 12.35m
8. Master Mind, 12.30m
9. News at 6.45 (Thu) ITV, 12.40m
10. Emmerdale Farm (Thu) Yorkshire, 12.45m

1. Three Up, Two Down, 12.05m
2. Eastenders (Thu) 12.50m
3. The Life, 12.45m
4. The Life, 12.45m
5. Eastenders (Wed) 11.25m
6. Cup Final Grandstand 11.00m
7. News and Sport 10.50m
8. Ant and Dec's Saturday Night, 10.45m
9. The Life, 10.45m
10. The Knowledge, 2.15m

1. Behind the Door, 4.30m
2. The Young Ones, 4.30m
3. Black House, 3.55m
4. The Young Ones, 4.30m
5. The Unpleasant Mr. Darcy Wins 3.00m
6. The Young Ones, 4.30m
7. Chances, 2.70m
8. The Young Ones, 4.30m
9. The Young Ones, 4.30m
10. The Knowledge, 2.15m

1. Stand By Your Man, 6.00m
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Roads

West and Wales: M4: Contrail low between junctions 16 and 17 Swindon to Chippenham, delays.

A55: Diversion at Holywell bypass at Caerwys in Cwyd. A30: Lane closures on Bodmin bypass and Camborne bypass.

Midlands: M5: Lane restrictions between junctions 4 and 8 (Birmingham) to M50 (Leeds). Contrail for 2 miles N of junction 16 (Northampton). A5: Delays along Sharnbury bypass, Sharnbury.

North: M63: between junctions 7 and 9, Greater Manchester, east, roads at junction 8 (Sale) closed. A193: Lane restrictions at Byker Bridge, Newcastle, Tyne and Wear. A508: Lane closures between A572 junction and A574 junction East Lancashire road, Greater Manchester.

Scotland: M74: southbound carriageway closed at junction 4 (A72). Hamilton) contrail on northbound. A82: Roadworks and temporary lights along Riverside Drive near Dundee Airport. M90 and M85: Nearside lane closures on northbound carriageway. Caution needed.

Angling weights

There is good news and bad news for anglers in announcements from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and East Midlands Electricity, respectively. The RSPB reports that the results of the last match angling season (supported by field tests in Angler's Mail) indicate that use of the various non-toxic weights developed as an alternative to lead, which poisons swans, make little difference to the catch. The bad news from East Midlands is that long carbon-fibre rods are good conductors of electricity and, when used near overhead electricity lines, can deliver a fatal shock. Anglers are urged to avoid fishing near such high voltage lines.

The papers

The Daily Express says that an independent report from two dons and school governor lends support to the view that political indoctrination in the classroom is widespread and says that Sir Keith Joseph has been far too complacent about it. The paper claims that indoctrination doesn't stop at "peace studies. The rot goes further, to the curriculum, radical teachers are instilling their prejudices into the teaching of traditional subjects, such as English, history and geography."

Lighting-up time

London 8.34 pm to 4.22 am
Bristol 8.34 pm to 4.22 am
Edinburgh 10.11 pm to 4.20 am
Manchester 8.32 pm to 4.20 am
Penzance 8.40 pm to 4.30 am

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 8 pm, 16C (64F); min 6 pm to 8 pm, 14C (57F). Rain: 0.1 in. Wind: 10 to 15 mph, 0.5 to 1.0 mph. Sun: 24 to 26 pm, 2.5 to 3.0 pm, 3.0 to 3.5 pm, 3.5 to 4.0 pm, 4.0 to 4.5 pm, 4.5 to 5.0 pm, 5.0 to 5.5 pm, 5.5 to 6.0 pm, 6.0 to 6.5 pm, 6.5 to 7.0 pm, 7.0 to 7.5 pm, 7.5 to 8.0 pm, 8.0 to 8.5 pm, 8.5 to 9.0 pm, 9.0 to 9.5 pm, 9.5 to 10.0 pm, 10.0 to 10.5 pm, 10.5 to 11.0 pm, 11.0 to 11.5 pm, 11.5 to 12.0 pm, 12.0 to 12.5 pm, 12.5 to 1.0 pm, 1.0 to 1.5 pm, 1.5 to 2.0 pm, 2.0 to 2.5 pm, 2.5 to 3.0 pm, 3.0 to 3.5 pm, 3.5 to 4.0 pm, 4.0 to 4.5 pm, 4.5 to 5.0 pm, 5.0 to 5.5 pm, 5.5 to 6.0 pm, 6.0 to 6.5 pm, 6.5 to 7.0 pm, 7.0 to 7.5 pm, 7.5 to 8.0 pm, 8.0 to 8.5 pm, 8.5 to 9.0 pm, 9.0 to 9.5 pm, 9.5 to 10.0 pm, 10.0 to 10.5 pm, 10.5 to 11.0 pm, 11.0 to 11.5 pm, 11.5 to 12.0 pm, 12.0 to 12.5 pm, 12.5 to 1.0 pm, 1.0 to 1.5 pm, 1.5 to 2.0 pm, 2.0 to 2.5 pm, 2.5 to 3.0 pm, 3.0 to 3.5 pm, 3.5 to 4.0 pm, 4.0 to 4.5 pm, 4.5 to 5.0 pm, 5.0 to 5.5 pm, 5.5 to 6.0 pm, 6.0 to 6.5 pm, 6.5 to 7.0 pm, 7.0 to 7.5 pm, 7.5 to 8.0 pm, 8.0 to 8.5 pm, 8.5 to 9.0 pm, 9.0 to 9.5 pm, 9.5 to 10.0 pm, 10.0 to 10.5 pm, 10.5 to 11.0 pm, 11.0 to 11.5 pm, 11.5 to 12.0 pm, 12.0 to 12.5 pm, 12.5 to 1.0 pm, 1.0 to 1.5 pm, 1.5 to 2.0 pm, 2.0 to 2.5 pm, 2.5 to 3.0 pm, 3.0 to 3.5 pm, 3.5 to 4.0 pm, 4.0 to 4.5 pm, 4.5 to 5.0 pm, 5.0 to 5.5 pm, 5.5 to 6.0 pm, 6.0 to 6.5 pm, 6.5 to 7.0 pm, 7.0 to 7.5 pm, 7.5 to 8.0 pm, 8.0 to 8.5 pm, 8.5 to 9.0 pm, 9.0 to 9.5 pm, 9.5 to 10.0 pm, 10.0 to 10.5 pm, 10.5 to 11.0 pm, 11.0 to 11.5 pm, 11.5 to 12.0 pm, 12.0 to 12.5 pm, 12.5 to 1.0 pm, 1.0 to 1.5 pm, 1.5 to 2.0 pm, 2.0 to 2.5 pm, 2.5 to 3.0 pm, 3.0 to 3.5 pm, 3.5 to 4.0 pm, 4.0 to 4.5 pm, 4.5 to 5.0 pm, 5.0 to 5.5 pm, 5.5 to 6.0 pm, 6.0 to 6.5 pm, 6.5 to 7.0 pm, 7.0 to 7.5 pm, 7.5 to 8.0 pm, 8.0 to 8.5 pm, 8.5 to 9.0 pm, 9.0 to 9.5 pm, 9.5 to 10.0 pm, 10.0 to 10.5 pm, 10.5 to 11.0 pm, 11.0 to 11.5 pm, 11.5 to 12.0 pm, 12.0 to 12.5 pm, 12.5 to 1.0 pm, 1.0 to 1.5 pm, 1.5 to 2.0 pm, 2.0 to 2.5 pm, 2.5 to 3.0 pm, 3.0 to 3.5 pm, 3.5 to 4.0 pm, 4.0 to 4.5 pm, 4.5 to 5.0 pm, 5.0 to 5.5 pm, 5.5 to 6.0 pm, 6.0 to 6.5 pm, 6.5 to 7.0 pm, 7.0 to 7.5 pm, 7.5 to 8.0 pm, 8.0 to 8.5 pm, 8.5 to 9.0 pm, 9.0 to 9.5 pm, 9.5 to 10.0 pm, 10.0 to 10.5 pm, 10.5 to 11.0 pm, 11.0 to 11.5 pm, 11.5 to 12.0 pm, 12.0 to 12.5 pm, 12.5 to 1.0 pm, 1.0 to 1.5 pm, 1.5 to 2.0 pm, 2.0 to 2.5 pm, 2.5 to 3.0 pm, 3.0 to 3.5 pm, 3.5 to 4.0 pm, 4.0 to 4.5 pm, 4.5 to 5.0 pm, 5.0 to 5.5 pm, 5.5 to 6.0 pm, 6.0 to 6.5 pm, 6.5 to 7.0 pm, 7.0 to 7.5 pm, 7.5 to 8.0 pm, 8.0 to 8.5 pm, 8.5 to 9.0 pm, 9.0 to 9.5 pm, 9.5 to 10.0 pm, 10.0 to 10.5 pm, 10.5 to 11.0 pm, 11.0 to 11.5 pm, 11.5 to 12.0 pm, 12.0 to 12.5 pm, 12.5 to 1.0 pm, 1.0 to 1.5 pm, 1.5 to 2.0 pm, 2.0 to 2.5 pm, 2.5 to 3.0 pm, 3.0 to 3.5 pm, 3.5 to 4.0 pm, 4.0 to 4.5 pm, 4.5 to 5.0 pm, 5.0 to 5.5 pm, 5.5 to 6.0 pm, 6.0 to 6.5 pm, 6.5 to 7.0 pm, 7.0 to 7.5 pm, 7.5 to 8.0 pm, 8.0 to 8.5 pm, 8.5 to 9.0 pm, 9.0 to 9.5 pm, 9.5 to 10.0 pm, 10.0 to 10.5 pm, 10.5 to 11.0 pm, 11.0 to 11.5 pm, 11.5 to 12.0 pm, 12.0 to 12.5 pm, 12.5 to 1.0 pm, 1.0 to 1.5 pm, 1.5 to 2.0 pm, 2.0 to